PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,536—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 1 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
15th July	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603	......	......
29th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	......	......
12th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
26th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
9th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th „	MALTA	6064	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,914	Boyer	22nd July 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,6 5	Verron	19th Aug. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
9, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months' Privilege leave.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY 18th July, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 19th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 19th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th July, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th „ „
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 611

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,893	27th July.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	„ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 ; Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from	1	12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from	0	8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... „	2	8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners..	„	1	12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... „	1	4	Black Silk Dress Ties	... „	1	8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... „	3	0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... „	7	4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} **BOMBAY.**

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.) ...	1 12	„
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12	„

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR: H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest utlay of two rupees.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs.	as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120	0
Embossed „ „ „	52	8
New Cherub „ Comb „	40	0
Embossed „ „ „	20	8
Plain „ „ „	17	0
New Art „ „ „	26	0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28	0
„ Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5	8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16	0
„ Scent bottles, large variety from... Rs. 3 to	28	0
Solid Silver „ „	150	0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21	0
„ „ 4 „ Lighter	21	0
„ „ 9 „ „	80	0
„ completely fitted plain or embossed	70	0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18	0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24	0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16	0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40	0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain...	210	0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT !

J. & W. HARDIE'S THE "ANTIQUARY"

CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be assured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	5	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

VENNING
AND
RAMSAY,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

FOR THE RAINS.

	Rs.	As.
WATER PROOFS...... }	22	8
Ready made or to Measure }	35	0
Silk Umbrellas ......Rs. 8-8	10	8

LOUNGE SUITS.

Flannel—Well Shrunk	30	0
Angola	35	0
Best Cashmere } Tropical }	45	0

Patterns and Measurement Forms on Application.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS.

OUR BUSINESS both at BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD which was CLOSED for one WEEK, out of respect to the MEMORY of our DECEASED FATHER, RAJA DEEN DAYAL, Nawab Musavvir Jung Bahadur, will REOPEN on THURSDAY next, the 13th instant, for business as usual. We take this opportunity to offer our acknowledgement to our numerous friends, patrons and constituents for their expressions of sympathy which they have kindly addressed to us on this occasion of our sad bereavement and hope that they will continue the support and confidence which our business has enjoyed hitherto.

The principles on which the business was conducted hitherto by us during Raja Bahadur Musavvir Jung's life time will be maintained intact in future.

RAJA DARMA CHANDRA.
RAJA GYAN CHANDRA,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

EXPRESS TRAINS for First Class Passengers only will RUN between BOMBAY and POONA, on 29th July, 5th 12th, 19th, 23rd and 26th August, 2nd, 7th, 9th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 27th and 30th September, 1905, as under :—

DOWN TRAIN. Standard Time.	H.	M.	UP TRAIN. Standard Time.	H.	M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay ....Dep.	12	0	Poona...............Dep.	19	50
Poona ....Arr.	15	0	V. T., Bombay..Arr.	23	0

2. Express Trains for Second Class Passengers also will be run each way between Bombay and Poona on the above dates to the Timings given below if sufficient Passengers notify their intention to travel the day before.

DOWN TRAIN. Standard Time.	H.	M.	UP TRAIN. Standard Time.	H.	M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay ....Dep.	11	25	Poona..............Dep.	19	55
Poona ....Arr.	14	30	V. T., Bombay.Arr.	23	30

3. For fares and other particulars see the Poster Notice exhibited at Stations, between Bombay and Poona or application can be made to the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, V. Terminus.

H. C. RADFORD,
Deputy Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 11th July, 1905.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held on FRIDAY, 11th August, 1905, at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS.

(1). To consider the question of adopting measures for popularising Inoculation among the Mill hands in Bombay.

(2). To consider, in view of the increasing introduction of Electric Light in Bombay Mills, the question of restricting the hours of labour of Mill operatives.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

J. B. LESLIE ROGERS,
Secretary.

12th July, 1905.

SOCIETA COLONIALE ITALIANA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY, given by the abovenamed Company to Mr. M. J. LURASCHI, has been REVOKED as he is about to leave India and the Undersigned has been APPOINTED AGENT and ATTORNEY at Bombay, of the abovenamed Company and has THIS DAY, taken over charge of the Bombay Agency.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1905.

A. CASATI.
Agent and duly Constituted Attorney.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, viz., Rs. 180 per whole Share and Rs. 45 per quarter Share, has been declared and made payable on and after 1st August, to Shareholders, whose names are on the Register on 25th July, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 26th July, to 8th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1905.

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The above Brands are the latest and the best that we recommend to any of the Smokers.

Up-country order per V. P. P.

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Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

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Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0	6
Blackie's Standard English Dictionary..............................	2	0
Henry Brocken, by W.I. de la Mare.	1	0
Indian History, by D. N. Neogi ...	1	0
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François	0	6
Mercantile Abbreviations and Contractions	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado............	0	6
The Chronology of Ancient India.	0	6
The Rajput's Bride, by A. Rogers..	0	8
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	8
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated, by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	8
Self-Help, by Dr. Samuel Smiles ...	4	0
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	6
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	6
Railway Thieves	0	6
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	6
Thillai Govindan, by Pamba	0	6
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	8
The Conversion, of India by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
From Grave to Gay, by Chesney Cook	0	4

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A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co., BOMBAY.

ALEXANDRA FOUNTAIN PEN

Rs. 2-8.

14 carat GOLD NIB.

A good serviceable Fountain Pen fitted with 14 carat. Iridium Pointed Gold Pen, complete with box and filler.

Rs. 2-8.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
SAVOY HOUSE, STRAND, LONDON, W.C,
March 23rd, 1905.

REPORT ON A SAMPLE OF BEYNON'S HAIR DOUCHE.

I have made a careful Chemical Examination of "Beynon's Hair Douche" and find it to be free from any deleterious substances, poisons, or dyes. I have also examined the materials from which it is made, and find that they are of undoubted purity.

From the composition of this Hair Douche, I consider it to be very suitable for the purpose for which it is intended.

(Signed) C. G. MOOR, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Late Public Analyst for the City of Exeter.

Price Rs. 1-4 Per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
AND
52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF INDIA, PLAGUE.

How many hundreds of thousands of lives have been lost in this country since the outbreak of this dread epidemic in India in 1897. But it has now lost all its terrors since the discovery by our Board of Specialists of a sure remedy for this malignant disease.

DR. COPLAND'S ANTI-PLAGUE SOLUTION is the only cure yet discovered for Bubonic, Pneumonic and the other forms of Plague.

The disease is so rapid in its action and death follows so quickly after the attack that it is absolutely necessary to have the remedy at hand in order that it may be administered before it is too late.

It is advisable therefore to have a bottle of the solution always present in the house.

A cure is effected with one bottle. Price Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle. See Medical Report on this fact.

REPORTS FROM MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

DR. JOSEPH writes :—"I have used Dr Copland's Anti-Plague Solution in a large number of plague cases that came under my treatment in camp, and I am glad to be able to say that I did not lose a single patient to whom I administered the solution. After carefully watching the progress of the disease and the action of the medicine, I have come to the conclusion that Dr. Copland's Anti-Plague Solution is the only effective remedy yet discovered for this pest."

DR. FOWLER writes :—"I have administered your Anti-Plague Solution to 360 patients of whom 349 recovered within four days after the treatment was commenced. The remaining eleven succumbed as they were brought to me in the final stage of the disease, when recovery was hopeless. I consider the solution a wonderful specific."

Dr. Norris of Purna writes under date 22nd September 1903 :—"I am glad to inform you that out of three bottles of Dr. Copland's Plague Solution I got from you when I was at Jalna, I tried two bottles on two patients and both of them thoroughly recovered. I have got much faith in the medicine. Please send me the same, Dr. Copland's Plague Solution, six bottles at your earliest convenience."

Can be had only from—
MACDONALD JOSEPH AND CO.,
153, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bancoora, 2,199 tons, Captain A R William, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Ardito, 2301 tons, Captain V Ernani, will sail to-day for Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain J B Fergusson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji 10th June, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2,215 tons, Captain J G LeBrocq, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 13th June via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Havraise, 3,549 tons, Captain M M J Castan sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo, and one cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Cordeird and Mr Fernandez, as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain H J Revill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire 28th June via Karachi with a general cargo, 5 cases opium, and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford R N arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 11th June with a general cargo, Dr Fraser, and 20 deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat, 2820 tons, Captain F Etienne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea, 1st June, via Colombo, with a general cargo, 2 horses and passengers. The will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo and passenger.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,008 tons Captain F Winiker, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Durban 11th June, via Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers Mrs Vevon Rev D Miller Rev W B Stover, Mr Patel Mr Deomull, Mr G D Costa Mr G D Daniel Mr Stedinger Mr E Swarter and 31 deck

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hewett	Crinc..R I M
R I M S Canning	Comdr A J Marshall	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr H M Heming	Surveyl Steamer
R I M S Elphinston	Lt Comdr A S Balfour	R I Marine
R I M S Comet	Lieut Comdr A Hamilton	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Sudhana	2071	Robinson			M M & Co
Itria	3120	Tice			M Nackenzie & Co
Pekin	2523	Cocke			P & Co
Nuddea	1944	Dewing			M M & Co
Jumna	1919	Fenwick			M M & Co
Stephanotis	2584	Horne			W & A Graham & Co
O da	3410	Allow			M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Cole			M M & Co
Terrier	1008	Nelson			F F C & Co
Lonsdale	2243	Lee			
Nawab	2541	Thomson			T M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Brecg			M M & Co
Henzada	1340	Revill	P Gulf		M M & Co
Banca	3793	Fergusson			P & O Co
Lingat	943	Rickford			M M & Co
Somali	1008	Winker	Zanzibar		A Strandes

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Alpine	2285	Green	L'pcol	22-7	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Sinclair	1872	Sheriff	N F		F M & Co
C & R	Nubia	3351	Tait	L'pool	15-7	W & A G & Co
D&E	Merton Hall	2773	Prosse	K'chi	15-7	K N & Co
F	Grantly Hall	2585	Jones	L'pool	20-7	W & A G & Co
K	Colenso	2532	Shickell	Hult	17-7	F Muir & Co
L	Safari	1432	Ulrich	Aden	2-8	C Dinshaw & Bros
N	York Castle	3466	Cowie	Baltimore	14-7	R A Willis
O	Raffiri	1721	Roberts	N F		W & A Graham & Co
P	Boscombe	2433	Wisnom	Antwerp	12-7	J M'tosh
Q	Ardito	2301	Ernani	Calcutta	13-7	S C Italiana

P. D. H. W.

M. D. D. P. D.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
Aktar	1140	Balwin	Aden	15-7	H C Jusub

H. W. P. D.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
Puri	613	Ahmed	Janjira	12-7	Shephd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
1	Bohemia	2000	Haup	L'pool	13-7	W & A Graham & Co
2	Vauxhall Bridge	2178	Robinson	Barcelona	15-7	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Doderro	Genoa	15-7	G Crocce Co
4	Capri	2783	Belsito	China	17-7	F Crocco
5	Peninsular	920	Palmer	Aden	15-7	P & O Co
7	Langdale	2815	Gray	Antwerp	15-7	M M & Co
8	Augustus	3071	Bockholt	Cadiz	28-7	W & A G & Co
9	Ville de La Ciotat		Etienne	Marseilles	13-7	M G M&Co
10&11	Wartenfels	2916	Fode	Hamburg	12-7	Glade & Co
12	Oriental	3025	Lewellen	Aden	29-7	P & O Co
15	Lhasa	941	McDiarmed	Busreh	13-7	M M & Co
16	Dwarka	751	Legrand	N F		M M & Co

Mere Dry Dock.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
Satrunji	547	Ahmep	N F		Shephd & Co
Hominn	994	T H Royan	Jeddah		Hoseinee B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Somali s	Winiker	Durban, June 11
12	Linga s	Rickford	Karrachi, July 10
	Banca s	Ferguson	Moji, June 10
	Henzada s	Revill	Bushire, June 28
	Bhundara s	Brocq	Calcutta, June 13
	Ville-de la Ciotat s.	Etienne	Noumea, June 1
	Ascot s		Singapore

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Flamingo s	Dunckley	Calcutta
	H M S Lapwing	Barker	Colombo
	Havraise s	Castan	Dunkirk

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Bancoora, Willian for Calcutta
" Ville-de-la Ciotat Etienne for Marseilles
" Lhasa McDiarmed for Persian Gulf
" Ardito, Ernani for Colombo

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Banca for China
" Bhundara for Calcutta, &c
" Somali for Zanzibar, &c
" Henzada for Persian Gulf
" Merton Hall for Karachi

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
5	Clan Fraser	Liverpool
10	Congella	Natal

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Alpine s—1000 cwts myrabollams W Pecher 2000 cwts oilcake K B Sajun 129 bales cotton waste A J Visram and Co, 1050 cwts oilcake S Bhimji

Nubia s—83 bales wool David Sassoon and Co ; 1000 cwt fenugreek A Blaschek and Co ; 33 bales wool C Nanji

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—150 cwts seelseed Ralli Bros ; 159 cwts aloe fibre The Bombay Company

FOR BARCELONA.

Vauxhall Bridge s—8 bales Cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—109 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 8 bales cotton Ralli Bros 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros 2 bales cotton Glade and Co; 2001 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co

Clan Alpine s—100 tons old iron C Beggiano and Co ; 2511 cwts rapeseed 7532 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Havraise s—119 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co

Bohemia s—200 cwts gum M J Jeomabhoy and Co ; 6128 cwts linseed Ralli Bros 801 cwts myrabollams Societa Coloniale Italiana

FOR ANTWERP.

Boscombe s—50 bales sawree cotton and 135 bales cottonfly N Peerbhoy 110 bales cotton The Bombay Company 2 bales cotton Volkart Bros 10 cwts linseed 1560 cwts teelseed and 518 bales cotton Ralli Bros

Grantley Hall s—500 bales cottonfly and waste and 68 bales hemp K Visram and Co ; 440 bales cotton E Spinner and Co

Wartenfels s—30 tons tin plate chippings W and A Graham and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—221 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co ; 10 bales cottonfly and waste, N Peerbhoy 1700 cwts myrabollams W Becher 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Company 208 bales cotton and 157 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons ; 605 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co ; 203 cwts gum P Jethabhoy 110 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co ; 10 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 6026 cwts linseed Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton The Mitsa B Kaish

FOR BREMEN.

Wartenfels s—220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 220 bales cotton The Bombay Company 290 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—100 cwts Sharkfins and 4 cwts fishmaws R Dhanjee and Co ; Banca s—2500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 1100 bales twist E Noordin and Co ; 2000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co ; 75 cwts gum A H Mawjee and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Banca s—1500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 1000 bales twist N S Guzder 1300 bales twist O Ebrahim and Co ; 500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

Bengal s—190 tons old iron Killick Nixon and Co

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The s s Britania arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of 10th inst.

The s s Somali arrived in London on the morning of the 10th instant.

The Anchor Line s s Arabia passed Suez homewards on the 8th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, July 13 1905.

There will be shooting at the Colaba Range for the monthly challenge and practice on Saturday afternoon next the 15th Instant from 3-30 p.m.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 11.

SECURITIES—		
2 1/2 per cent. Consols	£90 1/4	= + 1/16
3 do. Rentes	£99 1/4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1/4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3/4	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 3/16	= do
2 months hence	26 15/16	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	58 7/8	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15 1/2	= + 1 1/2
Berlin "	20·47 3/4	= + 1/2
New York Demand	4·86 3/4	= — 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	1 7/8 per cent	= do
3 " " "	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3/8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	1 3/8 per cent	= + 1/8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 3 3/4 J J cone steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 1/8 J A Dune

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 7/8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Kt Bachelor, Diogo, Saurez, Baren Innerdale.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed excited. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·12 plus 13. Egyptian F G F Brown 7 7-8. Sold on speculation and for export 200. Imports 23,000. Futures closed excited.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
5·90	5·90	5·90
— 15	— 15	— 15
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
5·91	5·91	5·91
— 14	— 14	— 14
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl
5·92	5·93	5·93
— 13	— 12	— 13

Receipts at U S Ports	22,000 bales
Do last year	1,800 do
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 do
Do do Continent	2,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·00 — 30
Futures, month of July	10·80 — 25
Do do. Dec	11·06 — 22

a Declined owing to selling encouraged by weakness New Orleans.

b Declined owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 7/8 — 1/4
Futures, month of Sept	10·79 — 38
Do. do. Dec	10·85 — 38
Tone at close	barely steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 11th July 1905 :—

Cotton	6,225 bales.
Wheat	21,725 cwts.
Linseed	7,091 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	51 do
Gingellyseed	909 do
Poppyseed	551 do
Groundnuts	474 do
Castorseed	347 do
Rice	3,006 do
Myrabollams	85 do
Cottonseed	4,883 do
Mowraseed	2,093 do
Gram	1,137 do
Joowar	4,281 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, JULY 12.

EXCHANGE—Tone, steady.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand		1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.		1s. 4 5-32d at 3-16.
Do. 6 do. do.		1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	169 3-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.	138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		138 1-2
Shanghai 30	do.	193
Japan 30	do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·8
1st Settlement 1st August	98·6

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since	9th March	2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	6th July	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	27th April	4 do.
Bank of Madras	do.	15th June	5 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED.—Tone quiet but steady	
Ready buyers	7 5 0
Forward September	7 10 0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 6 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6 14 0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7 0 0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready	7 8 0 to 7 9
Forward Sept	7 13 0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	31 0 0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.	
White Delhi	4 11 0 per cwt.
White Pissy 85 per cent	31 8 0 per candy
Nagpore Kutti	29 12 0 per candy.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.

Estimated sales	6,000 bales
Imports	13 000 "

July.-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·80	5·80	5·80
—10	—10	—10
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
5·81	5·81	5·81
—10	—10	—10
Jan-Feb.	Feb-March.	Mch.-Apl.
5·82	5·83	5·83
—10	—10	—10

COTTON.—The decline advised from the other side has checked the enquiry for export in our local market, but a moderate business is passing chiefly in high grades.

The Sutta bazaar has fluctuated. We quote :—

Bengal Fully Good 25th January 1906	Rs.	200
Broach M G Good 25th March 1906	"	259

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

		July. delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	200 190	"
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	207 197	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	206 197	"
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	214 206	"
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	204 198	"
Julgaum (M.-G.)	206 200	"
Khundwa (M. G.)	207 200	"
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	216 208	"
Karanja do. (M.-G)		
Akola do. (M.-G.)		
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	220 212	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	227 219	"
Broach (M.-G.)	250 244	"
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	217 209	"
Do (H.-G.)	216 208	"
Mattia (M.-G.)	210 202 194	"
Dharwar (S.-G.)	240 234	"
Westerns	213 207	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	excited
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	5
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 1/2
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3/4
Bar Silver	27 3/16

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	3	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	6	5	70
Total plague deaths to date	304,166	259,391	
Same date last year	6	6	82

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use, The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer, Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FITZGERALD—July 6, at Wrexham, North Wales, the wife of P S V FitzGerald, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—June 27, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Mr P W Davies, of a daughter.

FOURACRES—July 8, at Sylverton, Mussoorie, the wife of H W Fouracres, P W D, of a son.

MOORE—June 28, at Fyzabad, Lilien S Mudge, the wife of L Moore, Telegraph Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHETHAM—GILES—July 8, at the London Mission Church, Tirupattur, by the Rev C G Marshall, Samuel Fisher Chetham, eldest son of C H Chetham, of Kurrachee, to Dorothy Kate Giles, fourth daughter of A H Giles Bengal Police, (retired), of Weston super Mare and Churchill Court, Somersetshire.

DEATHS.

DANCER—June 19, widow of Major G Dancer, Madras Art, aged 80.

ELLIS—July 8, at Madras, Martha Elizabeth, the dear wife of John William Hay Ellis, late of the Madras P W Dept.

WILKINSON—July 6, at Kodaikanal, Herbert Leslie Wilkinson, Superintendent of Police, Madura, eldest son of F H Wilkinson, Esq. of Bournemouth and late of the Indian Civil Service, Madras, aged 31.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises. 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water 9-1m., 8-38a. Low water, 2-2m., 2-52a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p m.
Association Football, Royal Artillery vs. Y. M. C. A.

POLO.—There will by a game of polo at 5 15 p.m., to-day.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—A String Band will perform the following selection of music at Messrs. W. B. Green's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening during dinner hours :—

March	Manhattan Beach	J P Souza
Overture	Le Mycsotis	August Blangy
Valse	Venus Reigen	J Gung'l
Selection	My Lady Molly	Sidney Jones
Polka	The Daisy	J Newcome
Sirenade	The Warbler's	J Ferry
Valse	Ein Tag in Sevilla	E Waldtenfel
Intermezzo	Diantha	Eugen A Stern

PLUCKY RESCUE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Anundibai, a Hindu woman, was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into a well at Girgaum. It appears that the woman was subject to fits and fancied herself to be possessed with a devil. On Monday about noon she jumped into a well in the compound of a bungalow at Girgaum. The occurrence was noticed by a Parsi, named Muncherji Sorabji, a Hindu, named Yessoo Harri and a Christian, named Lawrence DeSouza. The Parsi jumped into the well and held the woman on the surface of the water, but after a moment, he began to struggle ; whereupon Yessoo and DeSouza threw a line of rope. The former went in and brought the woman and Parsi out. The Magistrate discharged the accused. and remarked that the conduct of the rescuers was creditable and deserving of recognition.

THEFT IN JAIL.—Before Mr. J.W.S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rama Bheeva, an old offender, was charged with stealing a coat and a set of silver buttons of the collective value of Rs. 8 belonging to one Vishnoo Sadoo, a cook, in the employ of Mr. Allen, Jailor of the House of Correction. The evidence showed that the accused had been a prisoner in the Jail and was released last month, having served out his term. While in the Jail, he was sent, with other prisoners, to work in the Jailor's quarters. He also used to go into the kitchen where he formed the acquaintance of the cook. The complainant missed his coat and buttons on Tuesday morning, and reported the matter to the Police. The accused who had called at the complainant's quarters was suspected of the theft. The same evening, the complainant found the accused at Duncan Road, with the stolen coat on and made him over to the Police. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, two months of which was to be in solitary confinement.

CRICKET AT MHOW.

THE scores of a match played at Mhow last Saturday between the 10th Royal Hussars and the Mhow Gymkhana will have some interest for local cricket lovers as the names of several players who have represented the Presidency against the Parsees participated in the match. The Hussars won by 77 runs. Scores :—

10TH ROYAL HUSSARS.

Col Kavanagh, b Arjoon	15
Capt A H C Kearsey, b Audry	35
Capt A Davies Crooke, c Martin, b Arjoon	2
Capt Hon W G S Cadogan, b Arjoon	20
Sergt Mitchell, McDowell, b Arjoon	33
Corpl Edwards, b Arjoon	7
Pte Burt, b Arjoon	35
Lieut E W E Palmer, not out	13
Capt Hon C Mitford, b Gopal	12
Pte Tomsett, b Arjoon	0
Pte Clarke, c Gopal, b Arjoon	5
Extras	8
Total	185

MHOW GYMKHANA.

Bdr Martin c Mitchell, b Burt	2
Gopal, c Clarke, b Burt	2
Capt Audry, c Kavanagh, b Clarke	20
Major Stokes, b Tomsett	24
Narain, b Tomsett	0
Q-M Sergt Harris, st Kearsey, b Tomsett	4
Bhoroo, b Tomsett	11
Sergt Walker, b Burt	0
Capt Saulez, c Kearsey, b Burt	26
Capt McDowell, st Kearsey, b Tomsett	0
Arjoon, not out	5
Extras	14
Total	108

Private Tomsett captured five wickets for eight runs in eight overs for the Hussars and Private Burt obtained 4 for 42. Arjoon for the Gymkhana took eight wickets for 73 runs.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, presiding. There were also present : Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Commissioner and Mr. R. P. Masani, Acting Secretary.

ROOFING OF THE MALABAR HILL FILTERS.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—"With reference to the resolution of the Corporation of the 17th April last, sanctioning the Executive Engineer's proposal for the roofing of the new filters at Malabar Hill with a combination of steel and cement I have the honour to state that Messrs. Marsland Price and Co are the only firm in Bombay having experience of this class of work and their quotation for it is Rs. 44 500 against the Executive Engineer's estimate of Rs. 41,112. The Firm have also quoted for the other items of work as follows :—Laying and levelling mooram Rs. 1 308, Tramway Lines Rs. 3 000, total Rs. 4,308. The Executive Engineer considers the quotations as fair, and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to their acceptance and to the invitation of tenders by public advertisment being dispensed with. The original provision for building the roof was Rs. 57,900 and the total cost of the present proposal is Rs. 48 808.

Dr. N. N. Katrak observed that if they invited tenders by public advertisement some body might turn up to do the work at a rate lower than that quoted by Messrs Marsland Price and Company.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that if the Committee had any hesitation in accepting his proposal, they might refer it to a Sub-Committee for inquiry and report.

It was thereupon resolved to refer the matter to a Sub-Committee for consideration and report in consultation with the Commissioner.

CAUSEWAYS' TOLL.

The Committee next considered a letter from the Commissioner, who stated that the right of collecting toll on vehicles entering the city from Salsette for a period of one year from the 1st August was put up for sale by auction on the 6th instant, in the Municipal Office. The highest bid received, was for Rs. 19,400 from Messrs Adamji Shaik Samsudin and Dossabhoy Nusserwanji. The Commissioner requested the approval of the Committee to the acceptance of the bid.

The Committee approved of the right of collecting the toll being formed to the highest bidders named in the Commissioner's letter.

The Committee then adjourned.

THROWN OUT AND KILLED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hassan charged Harjiwan Sunderji, aged 50, a dealer in cocoanuts, and Harjiwan Madhavji, aged 50, his family priest, with causing grievous hurt to Bapulal Bogabhai, aged 40, a broker, on 27th June, by pitching him out of a window, thereby causing his death on the 3rd instant in the Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, to which he had been conveyed for treatment. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown. As the deceased's condition was adjudged to be precarious, his statement was recorded in the Hospital by Mr. Kersondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate. It was admitted in the record of the proceedings on the evidence of Mr. Shamrao Bhai, who had interpreted it to the deponent in the presence and hearing of the accused. Besides Mr. Shamrao, one Parvati, woman, who is the sister of the first accused, and the widow of Mohanji Odhavji, and one Rasulkhan Hasankhan, a drummer, who lived in Khoja Street, Nal Bazar, where the affair took place, were also examined, among others, as witnesses in the case. The evidence went to show that the first accused, who was a co-trustee with the deceased of the estate of Sundarji Parshotom, sent for the deceased from the latter's house in Kalbadevi Road. Deceased went to him at nine o'clock on the evening of the 27th. The accused then slapped his sister Parvati and calling her a "Rand" or low woman, told her get out of the room, go upstairs, and sleep. Then the second accused called the deceased in an inner room and charged him with misappropriating and squandering in litigation about eight thousand rupees out of Sundarji's estate, and he began to assault him with his clenched fist. He was assisted in the assault by the first accused, who sat on his chest and attempted to throttle him ; also, by the latter's "Bhaya," who slapped the deceased. The deceased was directed to pass a writing authorising the accused to withdraw an account of Rs. 2,100 from the firm of Keshavlal Nathubhai, where it had been deposited on account of the estate. Deceased passed the writing ; accused then went out, locking up the deceased in the room, and setting on him as watch the first accused's son and the "Bhaya". They returned and commenced a second beating. The first accused then took him by the head and the second by the legs, and they both pitched him out of a window of the room, which was on the second floor of a house. Deceased was seen falling out of the window by the drummer. He fell, according to this witness, as if a bundle of clothes had been pitched out. Deceased called out for the Police and complained of his backbone having been broken. He became unconscious for a while. When he regained his senses, he saw the accused attempting to drag him to the verandah. The first accused sent for one rupee worth of "Mumiai," a drug much esteemed among the natives for its healing properties in respect of broken bones. Policeman No. 450 C, named Sheikh Ibrahim Usman arrived on the scene, and conveyed the deceased to the hospital, in which the latter died on the seventh day after his admission, at four o'clock in the morning. Further inquiry was adjourned.

HOW RUSSIA TOOK THE NEWS.

THE DISASTER OF TSU-SHIMA.

THE following is from the 'Russkiya Vidomosti' of May 31st :—The first official accounts of the battle between the Baltic Squadron and the Japanese have just been received. The news is saddening, overwhelming. Of our four finest battleships, two—the Kniaz Suvoroff and the Borodino—have been sunk ; one—the Orel—has been captured ; and the fourth—Emperor Alexander III—has sustained serious injuries. The fifth vessel of the battleship type—Oslabya—has also gone to the bottom. Moreover, the Japanese accounts speak of the capture of the battleship Nicholas I, and of the sinking of the cruiser Vladimir Monomach. Even this perhaps does not exhaust the list of our losses. Of our magnificent squadron, for the formation of which Russia strained every nerve, there are left only a few fragments, of no serious fighting value. The defeat in its dimensions and results is more overwhelming than the Mukden disaster was on land. The land forces were at least left the illusion of a possible victory in the future, but in the case of the fleet not even the illusion is left as there are no naval reserves to count upon. Comparing the strength of the two fleets and allowing for the advantage enjoyed by the Japanese in fighting in well-known and thoroughly explored waters, the result of the battle cannot be regarded as entirely unexpected. In this very journal, in some other Russian papers and in the foreign press it has been cautiously but persistently pointed out that the attempt to inflict on the Japanese fleet a blow which would result in cutting off Japan's communication with the mainland was an impossible one. Those apprehensions unfortunately have been fulfilled more speedily and decisively than was expected. While deferring—till more complete details are to hand—the discussion of the result of the battle, we cannot but notice the connection between the terrible disaster and the general causes to which are due our consistent failure throughout this miserable war. When discussion arises as to those responsible for the results of the war, and for the despatch of Admiral Rozhdestvensky and of our brave sailors to almost certain destruction, then we shall have to fix the responsibility, not on individuals but on that fatal system, on that rotten structure of administration which are equally destructive both in the internal life of the country and in waging foreign war.

HINDU CRICKET.

THE Friends' Union and the Young Hindus, which are supposed to be the best clubs next to Hindu Gymkhana, met last Sunday on the Marine Lines ground when the former won by 3 wickets and one run. The match was keenly contested for this was their third match, the Young Hindus having won on former occasions by a number of wickets and runs. These two clubs were not well represented ; but the team of the young Hindus was rather weaker than the Friends' Union's who were short of Bafoo brothers, and the substitutes viz. Messrs. D. A. Shete and P. R. Pilgaokar proved worthy of their inclusion in the team and indeed these two young colts did good service to the Friends' Union and contributed much towards the victory.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

AT the Bombay High Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty have disposed of an appeal in a case against Nathnal Udaram, who was convicted by Mr. M. B. Tyebjee, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, in March last, of dishonestly receiving stolen property believing it to be stolen, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Strangman, with Mr. N. V. Gokhale, appeared for the accused ; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge said it had been proved that some robbers visited the huts in which Dhondiram Marwari and others were living, injured the people living in them, and carried away a quantity of goods of various descriptions. The offence was committed on the 15th December last. A fortnight later, the Chief Constable of Sheogaon, in consequence of information received from a cartman, went to the accused's house at Rastapur in the Nasik District, and the accused showed some bags which had been kept in a room that was locked. The room was opened without reluctance and the accused answered questions put to him without hesitation. Some of the property contained in the bags was identified. The important questions, said the Sessions Judge, were whether accused received or retained the property dishonestly and believing it to be stolen property. The facts worth noticing were that the people, from whom the accused received the goods, a party of six Marwaris, were strangers to him ; the circumstances in which they came to him were suspicious, since the cart, in which they came, was left outside the village ; that only two of them went into the village ; that the patel had refused to let them have a room ; that they did not tell him exactly whence they came, when they would come back, or where they were going to how they had obtained the goods, etc. It seemed to the Sessions Judge that any man of a ordinary sense in the position of the accused would have had some reason to believe that the goods left with him had not been acquired by honest means. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The Chief Justice, in giving the Court's judgment after hearing the advocates, said : We do not think that there is enough evidence here, on which to convict the accused under section 411, when regard is had to the fact that he is a man admittedly of respectable position ; that the property received by him is only Rs. 15 in value ; that no previous connection between him and the persons who brought the goods is established and also to his conduct at the time when he was taxed with possession of the goods. We agree with the opinion of the assessors that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the accused. We, therefore, set aside the conviction and sentence, and direct that the man be released. The bail-bond will be cancelled.

A SENTENCE SET ASIDE.

SIR LAWRENCE Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, have passed order in a case against Balia alias Tatya, alias Shivram bin Dhondu Powar, who was convicted by by Mr. J. K. N. Kabraje, District Magistrate of Ratnagiri, in March last, of house-breaking and theft in a building and was sentenced to receive twenty stripes in lieu of imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to received ten more stripes in lieu of imprisonment, he being a juvenile offender under section 5 of Whipping Act of 1864, amended by Act 5 of 1900.

The present accused and two women were charged with house-breaking and theft in a dwelling house and abetment of the offence. The accused entered a closed room of the complainant's house by climbing over the wall, and dishonestly removed without the complainant's consent, at different times, various sums amounting to about Rs. 1300, which the complainant had kept buried in the floor of the room. The two women abetted the accused in the commission of the offences. One of the women was convicted of offences under sections 453 380, and 114 of Penal Code, and was ordered to be released on her entering into a bond for Rs. 100, with one surety for a like amount, for one year, to appear and receive sentence when called upon, and in the meanwhile to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. The other woman was acquitted and discharged, while the present accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, having considered the proceedings in the case and also the explanation of the District Magistrate called for by the Court, decided that the sentence of ten stripes in default of payment of fine was illegal, and their lordships set it aside.

THE PARSEE LAW STUDENT CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Dorabji Cursetji, Engineer, a Parsee fitter and Pochaji Maneckji Bhagat, a Parsee law student stood charged, the former with cheating one Ratilal Cooverji Modi a ghee merchant of Shaikh Memon Street on the 24th ultimo, in respect of one tin of ghee valued at about Rs. 22, and the latter with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the first accused, while Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, with Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the second accused. Inspector Sullivan prosecuted.

The facts of the case have already been published. His Worship had only to deliver judgment in the case and in so doing he convicted the first accused and sentenced him to one month's simple imprisonment, while to the second, he gave the benefit of the doubt, and acquitted him.

The first accused was further charged with cheating Govindram Ramdas, a "mehta" in the employ of Maganlal Damji, a ghee merchant having his place of business at Bhuleshwar, in respect of a tin of ghee, valued at Rs. 21 on the 23rd ultimo. The same day the accused sold that tin of ghee to one Shamji Nagar for Rs. 15. The accused was further charged with cheating Kersandas Vallabji, a general merchant of Chandanwadi, in respect of several tins of ghee valued at over one hundred rupees. The accused took the tins of ghee from the complainant on different occasions, since April last, promising to pay their value subsequently. Evidence showed that the accused sold some of these tins to different persons.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused, who pleaded guilty to both the charges. The accused was given further one month's simple imprisonment on each of the two charges.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Arcadia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Furness, Mr G C and Mrs
Majumdar, Mr K N
Rodds, Mr R R

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bott, Lieut G A
Banks, Mr W H
Banagur Jung, Mr
Boisogomoff, Mr J
Bose, Mr
Bartholomew, Capt W H
Baker, Mr C
Bourrell, Mr P
Caldecott, Capt W H
Cary, Mr S B
Clark, Mr B A
Comfort, Mr H
Drummond, Mr B R
Goldthorpe, Capt F H
Gray, Capt F W B
Granger, Capt T A
Keogh, Mr W E
Kidwai, Mr M H
Munro, Mr J H
Macdonnell, Lt H N F
Moterley, Mr C M
Spain, Capt H J B
Stirling, Capt J D
Sanders, Capt J
Twiss, Lieut A M
Tottenham, Major R L
Tredaway, Mr J D and Mrs
Wutyler, Mr H
Ward, Mr J Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Brown, Mr E
Gillan, Mr R W
Gangolby, Mr
Holms, Mr J M
Nicholls, Mr A
Parris, Mr and Mrs G B
Swan, Mr J P
Shaw, Mr W D

FROM PORT SAID—Zaliche, Mr N

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Clifford, Lieut R C
Drew, Major A B H

THE Hudson's Bay Mail was received on April 15th, which left Cape Fullerton, Hudson's Bay on February 4th, and travelled by dog-sleigh across the bay to Fort Churchill, and thence by York Factory, Oxford House, and Norway House, to Lake Winnipeg. The Mail includes news of the Government steamer Arctic which left Quebec on September 17th and on October 18th reached Cape Fullerton, its winter quarters, where it was speedily frozen in. Soon afterwards the mounted police made a patrolling expedition of 400 miles by dog-sleigh, through Chesterfield Inlet to Baku Lake. The party which received a hearty welcome from the little groups of natives found at long intervals, discovered caribou, foxes, wolves, and ptarmigan in abundance, besides fish in the rivers and lakes and seals at the mouth of Chesterfield inlet. The King's birthday on November 9th, was celebrated by a football match on the ice, the teams including, not only members of the mounted police force and of the Arctic's crew, but men from whaling vessels wintering at the same place.

THINKING That wearing any old shoddy material will keep you cool in the hot days we are now experiencing is a fallacy which has caused more than one to regret the thought. Cottons and shoddy are dangerous materials to wear. They fail to absorb moisture, afford no protection, are dear in the end, and give no satisfaction.

KNOWING that pure wool is the best, cheapest, and most comfortable wearing apparel one can possibly have has caused many to bless nature for providing it. Pure Wool absorbs moisture, keeps away damp and heat, and is most soothing and comfortable to the skin, which has quite enough to bear without being troubled by non-hygienic productions.

DOING that which is wisest and sending for patterns which will be forwarded post free, will save you many annoyances, money and probably illness. For the present season our Tussah Serge, Striped and Coloured Worsteds and Serges, and Light Flannels are particularly adaptable. Send for patterns now to

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THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
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FORT, BOMBAY.

IF YOU WANT A PIANO

you undoubtedly require an Instrument that will wear well, and will give you entire satisfaction for many years.

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beautiful Pianos will give you satisfaction on all points.

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possess every attribute of a first class Instrument, they are unequalled for beauty of Tone and Perfection of Touch.

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are thoroughly reliable in the most trying climates, and every owner of one of those fine pianos is certain of the utmost satisfaction.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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YOU SMOKE CIGARS.

WHAT man in India does not? This being so, you naturally want the best procurable, these are, of course

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all that expert knowledge and long experience of the manufacture of Cigars can suggest, is done to maintain and increase the popularity of our Brands, and the ever-increasing demand proves that they still hold the premier position in the markets of the World.

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MADRAS,
BOMBAY BRANCH:
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE ORIENT THEATRE COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

Capital Rs. 3,00,000, divided into 1,200 shares of Rs. 250 each.

The shares are offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—Rs. 50 per share on allotment and the balance of Rs. 200 per share at such times and in such manner as the Directors may think fit. Applications have already been received for 400 shares, equal to Rs. 1,00,000.

DIRECTORS.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT, BART (Chairman).
HERBERT R. GREAVES Esq.
NAROTUM MORARJI GOCULDAS, Esq.
G. B. COLEMAN Esq.
J. M. FRAMJI PATEL, Esq.
P. D. LAM Esq. (ex-officio).

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THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

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PROSPECTUS.

A THEATRE, constructed on the lines suitable to the conditions and climate of Bombay, is a great desideratum, and the objects for which the Company is established are—

(1) to purchase or take on lease a suitable site and to construct thereon a theatre and other buildings and works convenient for the purposes thereof and to manage, maintain and carry on the said theatre and other buildings when so erected and constructed and

(2) to make arrangement with other Companies in London with the object of providing for the production and representation of musical and dramatic performances and entertainments in Bombay.

Plans have been prepared of the proposed theatre, in which special attention has been paid to the question of ventilation and artificial means will be used to keep the theatre cool and comfortable.

Estimates have been made according to which the cost of erecting and completing the theatre will be about Rs 2,15,000 The remaining capital will be kept as working capital.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the plans and estimates can be inspected at the Office of the Secretaries and agents of the Company at any time during business hours.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and sent to the Company's Secretaries and Agents. Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the Office of the Secretaries and Agents or from the Solicitors, Bombay.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.
EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

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PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1905.

THE DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

LORD ROBERTS, in the debate on National Defence in the House of Lords, on Monday, made some scathing remarks on the British Army. The veteran Commander-in-Chief declared that the lessons of the South African War were already forgotten and he had no hesitation in saying that our Army was as absolutely unfitted and unprepared for war now as it was then. During the debate too, we read, that Mr. Balfour's statement of May last came in for severe criticism. The Premier was so optimistic that Lord Roberts' observations came almost as a surprise. When the reforms of a year ago came into force we were led to suppose that efficiency was a foregone conclusion. It is painful, therefore, to read that no improvement has been effected. It is a matter for regret that the telegram which brings us this news is so brief and tells us nothing of the particular portions of the Premier's statement that roused the indignation of the peers and to what Lord Roberts attributed the continued inefficiency of the British Army. Mr. Balfour's speech had more to do with the Navy than with the Army and dealt with India more fully than with any other subject. On the occasion referred to, the premier quoted Lord Roberts as having expressed the opinion that it would not be possible to make the attempt to invade England with less than seventy thousand men. To attempt to take London, Lord Roberts thought, would be a forlorn hope even if the seventy thousand men did reach London. So people slept at peace in the full belief that an enemy will never turn them out of bed. In India, according to the Premier's idea, we are almost equally safe. The idea of invading India from the coast of the Caspian is totally illusory, and a war with Russia is neither probable nor possible. Mr. Balfour was led to this opinion by Lord Roberts who had informed the Defence Committee that, during the eight or nine months he occupied Kabul, he had the utmost difficulty in feeding twelve thousand troops and the matter of transport and supply now stands in the way of any attack on India by our aggressive neighbours.

When Mr. Balfour's speech, which has proved an irritant in the Lords, was delivered in the Lower House, it came in for but little criticism. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman congratulated the Prime Minister upon the reassuring nature of his statement, and expressed the hope that the views entertained by the authorities on the subject of home defence would lead them to agree to a reduction of our military expenditure. He was loth to criticise anything the right hon. gentleman had said, for, upon the subjects with which he had dealt, there should be as much co-operation as possible. Sir Charles Dilke congratulated the Prime Minister on the Indian portion of his speech, with which he was in complete agreement. The Prime Minister had completely disposed of all the alarmist views, and for the future he (Sir C. Dilke) would have to stand in the House as a defender of the right hon. gentleman against those alarmist views. He thought the Prime Minister had not chosen his language happily when he spoke of the steady advance of Russia, because for the last nineteen years, so far as they knew, there had been no advance on the part of Russia in Afghanistan; but he was glad that the Prime Minister had adopted the sensible and reasonable view of what was likely to be the attitude of Afghanistan if Russia attempted to construct railways through that country. But though the Premier imagined we had so little to fear, he bade us keep our eyes open and he said, if England is prepared resolutely to say that railways may indeed be made in Afghanistan, but only in time of war and not in time of peace, then he thought it is not at all beyond the military power of England, without any fundamental reorganisation of its forces, such as would be implied in conscription or any similar device, to make absolutely secure our Eastern position, as he hoped we could make secure not only the shores of the British Islands, but all the colonies which depend upon us. "If, however," he proceeded "by laxity, by blindness, by cowardice, we permit the slow absorption of the Afghan kingdom in the way in which we have necessarily permitted the absorption of the various Khanates in Central Asia. If the Russian strategic railways are allowed to creep closer and closer to the frontier we are bound to defend, this country will undoubtedly have to pay for its supineness by having to keep a much larger army than anything any of us can contemplate with equanimity." Then we suppose the country has already become supine as Lord Roberts condemns us to conscription or universal training. We can have either one without the other, but Mr. Balfour's speech implies that we need neither.

Although we are told we need have no alarm we must have a large defensive army. We must defend the colonies as well as this country and England. The questions which have been asked in this connection are: "Do we need to maintain an army so large as to be able to carry out offensive operations on a large scale against Russia in defence of the Afghan frontier? Would it be possible in the event of such operations to reinforce India from the shores of Great Britain? And third, is a militia force, acting as a reserve to the Army, capable of being made ready to furnish reinforcements at short notice in war? A military writer, discussing the present condition of our defences, declared that if we are ever to place in the field a force sufficiently numerous for a war of first rate importance, it can only be through the help and co-operation of our colonies. Government and the nation did not accept the idea, and the writer suggested as reasons for their obtuseness that, while rejecting conscription, they still cling to the idea of compulsion in some form and do not rely entirely on the voluntary principle, that in considering Imperial Defence we do not turst our colonies completely, that we only half admit them to our councils and only consult the interests of Great Britain in arranging for the defence of the Empire, and further that the nation has adopted an exaggerated idea of the difficulties attending the defence of India, while failing to grasp the fact that on the outbreak of a great war it would be impossible to send timely reinforcements from home until our Navy shall have met and beaten the enemy, thereby securing a safe passage for transports. The colonies may be able to prevent the resort to conscription in England, and the organisation of an Imperial Militia service may give us an army of sufficient numbers. Whether Lord Roberts merely disapproves the organization of the army or includes the different units of the army in his condemnation we shall have to wait to see. But it is a highly discomfiting statement he has made and one which we hope will arouse the nation to a due sense of its duty.

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

OF all the old glamour and romance that once hung over the Pacific Islands and furnished writers like Stevenson and Becke with copy for their most attractive works, little is left now save a few tattered remnants. The Pacific has changed. The old-fashioned trader as a class is expiring, and lingers on in only a few of the remotest island groups. The commission agent has come to the Pacific, as he has come to the Far East; and as the glory of the "Hong" dynasty of China is departing, with all its princely pomp and circumstance, so the romance of the islands is going too. The "atoll" is there, the cocoa palms rustle eternally in the steady trade breezes, the surf thunders on the reefs as of old, and gaudy fishes dart through groves of bright coloured sea growths and flower-like anemones; but the people, both white and coloured, are changed. Take, for instance, Tonga, "Holy Tonga." The island Kingdom is under 400 square miles in extent; and yet the Tongans have a King, and an independence of which they are extremely proud and genuinely appreciative. They also have a State church, and all the blessings of civilisation. Tonga is holy, but not happy, and more inclined to listen to the sophistries of prophets of smooth things than to the dictates of righteousness, which the missionaries have endeavoured—not always in the best way—to inculcate. Tongan ministers, we are told, have not been free from the itching palm, and things got so bad there that, notwithstanding the independence of the country, the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific had to pay a visit to King George II. and insist upon an alteration. This took the shape of the deportation of the Prime Minister and Lord High Treasurer to Fiji, where it is stated they are now very happy, all things considered. Instead of being guided in their policy by every chance adventurer that came along, the Tongan Government must now refer all matters, upon which advice and counsel are necessary, to the British Resident. There may not be perfect contentment in the minds of a few of the leading men; but there is, it is satisfactory to learn, peace and order in Tonga. The national debt is being wiped off, and the treasury is again in funds. George II, we are told, is a most amiable young man, with a fondness for brilliant uniforms and the wearing of decorations which he institutes and wears himself, but never confers upon any one else. He is over six feet in height, and, when a boy at the Auckland Grammar School, threw an opponent in a friendly hockey match over the fence, because he got a crack on the skins with a club. He is said to be perfectly happy in his seclusion in the palace which he rarely leaves, with his gilded crown, his coronation robes, and the thousand and one toys which he has acquired by purchase or gifts from interested friends.

WHERE CRICKET IS A PEST.

SAMOA has its trouble, we are told, almost every day of the year, except in the rainy season, over the cricket pest. Cricket for Samoa is from all accounts a real pest, especially to employers. It is played with 20, 30, or 50 a-side. Village plays against village, and town against town. When one village challenges another village to a match, the challengers go to the village and play as long as the food supplies, specially laid in, hold out. When the larder is completely swept and garnished the match ceases. The bat is a wooden club, preferably an American baseball club. The batsman does not run, but the fastest sprinter acts as his deputy in run-getting. The fieldsmen are innumerable; they post themselves up cocoanut trees, all over the field, behind rocks and trees, and seldom miss a chance. When they do, they have a very lively time of it from the crowd squatting all round the field on their hams. A clown always attends the cricket matches, and he makes bitterly sarcastic remarks on the play, which he emphasises with a stick upon the backs and legs of bungling players. Women play as well as men, and take their beatings well. When a cricket match is on, it is idle to expect servants to work. They never do. The rooms are left undusted; the dishes unwashed. The whole staff of domestics go to the cricket match.

TRAVELLING MADE EASY.

THE moving platform, which was an attraction at the defunct Paris Exposition, is not yet forgotten. Many saw in it a future means of locomotion; some people even asked why something of the kind was not attempted in the Capital. They should have remembered, says "L'Euergie Française," that France is the home of ideas, not of innovations. In America—always America—people do not take four roads to arrive anywhere. Some American engineers have combined to invent a system for a subterranean moving platform, and have submitted their plans to the Board of the Rapid Transit Railroad. Without any other form of procedure, they have been authorised to put their theory in practice under 34th Street, between the First and Fourth Avenues. The pathway, writes the "Scientific American," will consist of four platforms; the first at the edge of the underground road will be stationary except during some hours of the day, the second will move at the rate of three miles an hour, the speed of the third will be six, and the fourth nine miles an hour. This latter platform will have enough seats to accommodate in one hour forty-eight thousand persons. At every station moveable platforms will be provided for the public to enter and leave the underground. The whole pathway will terminate with a curve at both ends to permit of continued motion.

H. M. S. LAPWING, Lieutenant-Commander A. B. Barker, sailed yesterday for Colombo.

A MAP of the country about Ballabgarh, which will be the scene of the manœuvres next December, is being prepared by the Survey Department, which has provided a special detachment for this work.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of six additional Imperial, and twenty more Provincial Officers to the Survey of India Department during the next two years, pending orders on the report of the Survey Committee.

THE annual conference of railway Agents and Managers, which will take place at Simla at the end of the current month, was to have been held at Poona, but owing to want of suitable accommodation the idea had to be abandoned.

MONEY orders expressed in Indian currency may now be exchanged between India and the Federated Malay States under the rules and at rates of commission now applicable to foreign rupee money orders. The amount of a single money order drawn may not exceed Rs. 600.

THE sea-borne trade of Bengal during 1904-05 was the highest recorded in any year. The foreign trade rose in value by 9·6 per cent. and the coasting trade by 6·5 per cent. Taking the foreign and coasting trade together Calcutta accounted for 96·35 per cent., Chittagong for 3·02, Balasore ·39, Cuttack ·17, Puri ·04 and Narayanganj 0·03.

IT is confidently expected at Simla that at Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council some announcement will be made by the Viceroy regarding the revised scheme of military administration. Some minor points are understood to be now in course of settlement, an agreement having been reached some days ago on all the more important matters.

THE cheapening of the rates for Press telegrams in India has had a marked effect on the traffic. The weekly telegrams of mail-news from Bombay now average about 35,000 words and the ordinary inland news messages are steadily increasing. The native papers are at last showing some enterprise in obtaining telegraphic news from various parts of India though their services are still on a small scale.

SANITATION, observes a contemporary, is one of the last things to appeal to the native mind. A curious example of the difficulties that attend the Indian administrator in this matter comes from Assam. Apparently for generations past the Mussalman community of Sylhet have been in the habit of burying their dead within their house compounds. The danger of this custom was, of course, obvious, but the Municipal Fathers showed such reluctance to deal with a question on which public feeling ran high that the local Government were eventually obliged to interfere. A Mussalman cemetery has now been provided from public funds, and the people are said to have "acquiesced in the change."

MULLAH SAIYED Akbar, the old priest who played such a prominent part during the tribal rising of 1897, is said to be contemplating a journey to Kabul. His idea is to induce the Amir to grant him a permanent allowance. The "Mad Mullah," whose death was erroneously reported in some of the English papers, is still at Pitai in Upper Swat. His influence is now very small, but he still seeks to keep the local tribesmen from having any relations with the British authorities. A number of Mullahs in the Mohmand country are acting in a similar manner, but there is no present idea of a jihad. The attitude taken up by these men is one of passive hostility and they do not appear to have any great hold upon the people as a body.

THE inquiry into the causes of the great reservoir accident at Madrid, in which many persons lost their lives, has resulted in the arrest of the engineer-in-charge of the work.

ADMIRAL SIGSBEE's squadron, consisting of the cruisers Brooklyn, Chattenooga, Tacoma, and Galveston, sailed from New York for Cherbourg to take back to America the remains of Admiral Paul Jones.

GOLD discoveries in Iceland have caused a regular gold fever in the island, according to the Telegraph's correspondent at Copenhagen. Information from Reykjavik states that prospecting in that neighbourhood continues, and that many other finds are reported. An engineer has brought in a large nugget he dug up at Vestlander, a place lying a considerable distance from Reykjavik, where it is believed a new goldfield will be opened.

A SOUTHERN paper tells the story that the occupant of a country house was so annoyed by the number of birds' nests against his dwelling that he proceeded to rid the ivy of the nests. The householder was assisted by his wife, who found in one nest part of a page of the Bible, and the first whole verse was the following: "Every wise woman buildeth her house; but the foolish plucketh it down with her hands." (!)—Proverbs xiv. 1.

A party of 366 boys going out to Canada from Dr. Barnardo's homes (National Waifs' Association) left Paddington on March 30th for Liverpool, "en route" to Montreal. This is the first party sent out this season, and the association expects to send out 1,500 in the course of the year. Altogether 15,560 boys and girls have been sent out. Most of them have gone to Ontario, where they have been placed, in selected situations, but many of the elder lads have gone to Manitoba, where the homes own a farm of 9,000 acres. Last year the homes sent out 1,263 trained children, who were in demand five times over. Upon arrival at Liverpool, the party embarked on the steamship Kensington, of the Dominion Line, for Portland, travelling under the charge of Mr. A. B. Owen, the Canadian agent of the homes.

WHILST turf-cutting has been going on recently in the Strokestown district of Co. Roscommon, what is supposed to be a gold tray or salver of great antiquity and of a rare Celtic design; together with a pair of old duelling pistols, were unearthed, and not far from the spot where these articles were discovered the men found, some 18ft. below the surface, a coffin containing a skeleton to which were clinging fragments of clothing, evidently of rich material. From some mouldering military emblems found in the coffin it is surmised that the remains are those of a French officer of high rank, who must have died on the march from Killala, in the year of the French invasion. On the top of the coffin was found a large horse pistol. The finds have created much interest and some of the relics are to be placed on exhibition.

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL MISSION TO PERSIA.

AFTER a tour in South-Eastern Persia extending over seven months, and forming a necessary corollary to Mr. W. H. Maclean's travels through Western Persia on behalf of the Board of Trade, the Indian Commercial Mission reached the Gulf port of Bushire last month, and probably by this time its members have resumed their ordinary business occupations in India. By an undesigned coincidence (for the project of despatching the Mission was under the consideration of Lord Curzon's Government months before the outbreak of war in the Far East) the tour has been made at a time rendered peculiarly favourable for the obtainment of substantial results by the international Asiatic situation. Had the Mission been sent out a year earlier it would have found in the great prestige of Russia and the Russians of every class a formidable obstacle to its task, despite the comparative unimportance of Russian trading interests in Southern Persia. In order to preserve this prestige as long as possible, every endeavour has been made by Russian agents at Meshed and elsewhere to mislead the Persian people as to the course of events in the Far East. Not only was it given out that news on the subject from English sources was to be regarded as false; bogus telegrams were published reporting great Russian successes. The Mission had not long been in the interior when its members were told by local merchants and others, on the authority of a Russian who went from town to town and village to village with the news, that the soldiers of the Tsar had occupied Korea and taken Tokyo by siege! These false reports says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" were believed at first, but, when news of undeniable authenticity filtered through from India, they only served to add intensity to the reaction from the prevailing sentiments in respect to Russian prowess. The uninterrupted success of the Japanese is known all over Persia, and has had a most marked effect. Russian influence has so rapidly declined that Consular officers, traders, and travellers belonging to that country are being treated with very scant respect, and there have been anti-Russian demonstrations at Meshed and elsewhere. This change of feeling towards Russia was entirely due to circumstances unconnected with the Mission, which, in composition and purpose, was not of a character to justify the anxiety shown by the Russian Press as to its movements. The Mission was purely non-official, and possessed no political status or significance. Government assistance was confined to paying actual travelling expenses, and the provision of a small escort. In some quarters the Government was blamed for not appointing an official president, and it was on this ground, and that of the refusal of the Government to undertake the catering arrangements, that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Millowners' Association withdrew their delegates. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Tea Cess Committee agreed to be jointly represented by the delegates of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, and the Mission resolved itself into one of three members. Mr. Gleadowe-Newcomen, of the great Cawnpore firm of manufacturers, Messrs. Cooper, Allen, and Co., was president, with Mr. B. E. Luffman as assistant delegate, and Mr. P. F. Ryan as secretary, and the Mission was accompanied by a Native Consular Agent of the Government of India, a medical officer, and a small escort of Sikhs of the Central Indian Horse. The Persian Government showed sympathy with the object of the Mission by deputing Colonel Mahomed Reza Mamur Khan and an escort of Usbegs to accompany it.

The Mission left Bunder Abbas in November, and, striking northwards, visited Saidabad in Sirjan, and thence proceeded to Bahramabad, the chief centre of the cotton trade. From thence it moved to Kerman, where British and Indian trading interests are under the vigorous and resourceful Consular charge of Major Molesworth Sykes, who gave up a much-needed holiday to receive the Mission in Kerman, and to accompany it on a part of its further tour. It was intended that from Kerman the Mission should proceed to Bam and Narmashir, an important centre on the Bunder-Abbas-Seistan trade route, and thence, taking the Geisha Pass "en route," to the fertile valley of the Bampur River, the return journey, if time permitted, being by way of Magas, Kuhak, and the Kej valley to Gwadar or Pasni, the Baluch ports of the Persian Gulf. But owing to the disturbed state of Persian Baluchistan, it was deemed advisable to return to Kerman, after visiting Khakis, Bam, and Jiruft, and to make the homebound journey by way of Yezd and Shiraz to Bushire. Although the disturbed region was avoided, the experiences of the Mission were not devoid of exciting adventures arising from the lack of adequate protection for life and property in the Shah's dominions. On the journey towards Shiraz the advance camp of the Mission was attacked by brigands, and one of the sowars was shot through the thigh, while on the previous day a band of eight men, caught looting a private caravan, and who alleged that they were road guards, were ejected by the Mission from a disused fort of which they had taken possession, and handed over to the Persian authorities. Another unhappy incident of the closing weeks of the tour was the accident at tennis sustained by the President, while the party were at Yezd. Mr. Newcomen broke his leg in two places, and sprained his ankle. A hasty and incomplete operation added to his sufferings, but in spite of the disablement he continued his work, travelling hundreds of miles over execrable roads, paying and receiving numberless official calls, and sitting out many official dinners. But when Shiraz was reached he was compelled to take rest, while his companions went on to Bushire, where he joined them on May 14 a fortnight after their arrival.

Full details respecting the incidents of this tour of over 2,000 miles on horseback, in a country entirely devoid of Railway communication, and possessing few trade routes worth calling roads, have, been communicated to the public in India by means of graphic letters contributed to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" by the secretary. Perusal of them makes clear the fact that the investigation of trade possibilities in South-Eastern Persia was called for. The physical hardships of the journey have subjected the powers of endurance of the party to a severe test; but they will have had abundant compensation for their efforts if, as may be confidently anticipated, practical results follow their report that the potentialities of British and Indian trade in the southern half of Persia are much greater than was commonly supposed. The time spent in awakening in the officials and influential traders of the numerous centres visited an interest in the commercial products of India cannot fail to bear fruit, provided existing difficulties can be mitigated or removed. Foremost amongst these difficulties is that of want of facilities for access from the Gulf ports which constitutes a heavy handicap in favour of Russian wares, imported from the north, where the routes are known to be easier. Evidences of proverty and discontent were met with on all hands, and essential factors in satisfactory trade development, in addition to road making, would be the suppression of brigandage, improvements in the conditions of production, and resort to irrigation. Russian trade interests in the south and east are comparatively small, but no effort is wanting to follow up the advantage possessed by that country of better means of access. Traders receive from Russian Consular agents offers of financial assistance; bountyfed Russian goods are conspicuous in the bazaars of Isphan and Shiraz: and the control of the Customs by Russia, through Belgian agents, is utilised to handicap British trade to the utmost possible extent. The Customs regulations are so rigidly enforced that traders at the Gulf ports, large numbers of whom are British Indians, complain bitterly of the resulting hindrance to trade. One of the last acts of Mr. Newcomen on Persian soil was to receive a deputation of Bushire traders in reference to this subject. He was, no doubt, the more ready to listen sympathetically to their complaints since the Mission itself, on landing at Bunder Abbas last October, experienced much inconvenience from the inquisitive attentions and the preposterous demands of the Belgian Customs officers, and matters were only put right by a telegraphic appeal to the authorities in Teheran. This appeal was promptly attended to, and throughout its wanderings the Mission received every assistance and courtesy from the agents of his Majesty the Shah.

(Concluded on page 6.)

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A Protest from China.

THE OCCUPATION OF SAGHALIEN.

The Japanese Loan.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 11.

The Peace Plenipotentiaries will assemble in the Government Navy Yard at Portsmouth which is a cool and comfortable town. They meet first in New York and proceed in two cruisers to Oyster Bay to greet President Roosevelt and thence they separate in vessels for Portsmouth.

The Japanese have now occupied Cape Notolo on the southernmost point of Saghalien.

LONDON, July 12.

The German section of the Japanese loan is largely over subscribed,

Later.

Reuter (Peking) says that China has notified the Powers that she will refuse to recognise any arrangements made at the Peace Conference concerning Chinese interests unless consulted.

Japan has replied the notification will in nowise affect her plan of action.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

Assassination of a Russian Prefect.

BOMBS AT TIFLIS.

LONDON, July 11.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Tiflis, indicating the gravity of the situation, but no news has been received from there.

Count Shuvaloff, the Prefect of Moscow, whilst receiving petitions has been assassinated by a shot from a revolver. The murderer has been arrested.

LONDON, July 12.

Four persons have been separately arrested at Tiflis possessing altogether 119 bombs.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE AND PRINCESS ARISUGAWA.

Message of Farewell.

LONDON, July 11.

The departure of the Prince and Princess Arisugawa from Southampton to-day was an imposing naval spectacle.

The Preussen, flying the Japanese Imperial flag, left at one o'clock in the afternoon under a Royal Salute, escorted by six destroyers, all flying the Japanese Naval Flag.

LONDON, July 12.

Reuter received from Prince Arisugawa on board the Preussen a message for Great Britain and Japan emphasizing the heartiness of the welcome accorded him in England which cannot but increase the happy relations between the two peoples and Courts. The feelings uniting the two nations are not merely the outcome of a formal alliance, to whatever degree the alliance may attain, but spring from the hearts of both peoples.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

England and the Conference.

LONDON, July 11.

The French papers are satisfied with the Morocco Agreement as terminating the most serious crisis for the past 35 years, but they do not attempt to blink the fact that France has made a heavy concession.

In the House of Lords, to-night, Lord Lansdowne announced that Great Britain would certainly accept the proposal to join the Moroccan Conference which, no doubt, France would make.

PROPOSED KING FOR NORWAY.

Prince Charles of Denmark.

Prince Charles of Denmark is proposed as King of Norway.

COLLIERY DISASTERS.

Miners Killed and Entombed.

A colliery explosion has taken place at Wattstown, Rhondda Valley, One hundred and forty-four miners have been entombed and, it is believed have perished.

LONDON, July 12.

One hundred and twenty-six miners were killed in the Wattstown colliery explosion.

Thirty-nine miners have been hopelessly entombed by fire in a colliery at Dartmund.

ABANDONMENT OF TRINCOMALEE.

Official Announcement.

LONDON, July 11.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Bromley-Davenport, replying to a question, said it was intended to abandon the military station at Trincomalee altogether.

A STEAMER ASHORE.

The steamer Irrawaddy bound to Rangoon is dangerously ashore on the Calf of Man.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADEN HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT.

Question of Deepening Shelved.

LONDON, July 12

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Bath, replying to a question, said the deepening of the harbour at Aden had not been considered a matter of strategic importance. The Governments of Bombay and India were agreed that proposed wharfage scheme was financially unsound and they were not prepared to provide the money for the immediate deepening

THE BRITISH FLEET AT BREST.

Great Rejoicings and Enthusiasm.

The festivities at Brest are going in with extraordinary cordiality.

The British and French Admirals are luncheoning and banquetting each other and the crews are thronging the streets and fraternising with the people in the Cafes.

THE FRENCH SENATE.

A Bill for Amnesty.

The French Senate has adopted by 243 to 14 votes the Bill granting an amnesty to M. Deroulede and his co-exiles.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

LONDON, July 12.

H. R. H. the Princess of Wales has given birth to a son.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir William Muir.

[Sir William Muir is well known to many residents and to all students of India. Born in 1819, he was subsequently educated at Kilmarnock Academy, Haileybury College, and at the Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1837, and rose to be Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces. He was a member of the Revenue Board and during the mutiny was in charge of the Intelligence Department at Agra. Afterwards he was Secretary to the Government of India, and a Member of the Governor-General's Council in 1867, next year he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and became Financial Minister for India in 1874 and a Member of Council for India in 1876. From 1885 to 1902, he was Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University. Sir William was well known as a writer on Eastern topics, the most notable of his works being "The Life of Mahomet," "the Caliphate," "The Mameluke Dynasty," "The Koran" (its composition and teaching and the testimony it bears to the Holy Scriptures), and "The Mahomedan Controversy of 1897." In 1867, he was created a K. C. S. I., while he held the degrees of LL. D., D. C. L., Ph. D. (Bologna).]

THE DALBHUM RAJ CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Yesterday, the Dalbhum Raj case came on before the Hon'ble Mr. Hare, senior member of the Board of Revenue. The charge against the Raja is that he is wasting the estate through imprudence and extravagance, and it is asked that he should be relieved of the management. The estate is a small one in Chota Nagpur having an income of close on a lakh, which is now leased to a syndicate of Calcutta merchants for 25 years. The arguments of Counsel were heard yesterday, and judgment was reserved.

JUTE FORECAST.

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The preliminary jute forecast published yesterday, shows that the average under jute is 3,161,400 acres and estimates the outturn per acre at about 87 per cent or 2 per cent greater than last year's.

POONA CANTONMENT CASE.

RIGHT OF HOUSE OCCUPANCY.

POONA, July 12.

The appeal in the case under the House Accommodation Act by which Mr. R. J. Tata of Bombay, claims as owner his right to occupy house No. 4, Staunton Road, came on for hearing before Lieutenant-General Wodehouse, commanding Western Command, to-day Mr. DD Davar, Barrister of Bombay, had come down specially to argue the appeal and was assisted by Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Barrister and instructed by Mr. D. H. Mulla, Solicitor. Mr. Tata was also present. Major Field, Cantonment Magistrate, watched the proceedings. Also other officers of Bombay Command staff were present. The appeal was heard in the Bombay Command office Mr. D. Davar opened the case for the appellant and urged inter alia that the notice served was illegal and advanced arguments in support of his contention. He also contended that it was not equitable to keep the owner himself out from occupying his house by giving notices. It would amount to frustration of the intentions of the Act which clearly made an exception when the owner himself intended to reside. A further point urged by him was that Mr. Tata was in constructive possession of the house in question and that Doctor Church, the last tenant, was a mere licensee, as that gentleman between the 20th and 24th of May last was only by favour allowed to remain on the premises without any rent, and thereupon Mr. Tata was really in possession from 20th May last. Besides, Mr. Tata had twice, after the expiry of Doctor Church's tenancy, got his own furniture and things in the house, which pointed clearly to his having occupied the house.

Lieutenant-General Wodehouse then asked all the points urged to be put in writing when, he said, he would consider them along with the opinion given by the Legal Remembrancer and then give his judgment.

COMING POONA RACES.

Poona racing season promises to be a grand one this year. Several big stables have already come and, in a few days, after the Bangalore races, Poona will be filled up with racing gentlemen. Kour Saheb of Patiala's stable is expected in a few days. Early in the morning the training track on the Poona Course is filled with horses and ponies. Mr. Deane had rather bad luck this year. One of his Australian horses, Rathkeale, whilst schooling on the chase course fell and broke down. Mr. Anandjee Nanjee's Arab pony, High-Born shied across the course and was badly hurt on the leg this morning. Victor, belonging to Mr. Hunter, completely turned over his jockey rider, but fortunately both escaped unhurt.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

With the approval of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Lieutenant General Commanding is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Brahmans.—Lieutenant H. W. Inglis, Northamptonshire Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer.

12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment).—Major C W Somerset, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, and to remain seconded, vice Major T Webster, transferred to 48th Pioneers.

33rd Punjabis.—Lieutenant G A B Hooper Cheshire Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army to be a Double Company Officer.

II.—Lieutenant Hooper will be attached to the 116th Mahrattas until further orders.

37th Dogras.—2nd-Lieutenant F. L. Nicholson, "The Queen's" Royal West Surrey Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, "The Queen's" Royal West Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be an Officiating Double Company Officer.

106th Hazara Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant H G Turner, West Riding Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding is pleased to make the following appointments :—

12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment).—Major F C Laing, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander, and pro tem 2nd-in-Command ; Captain W C Black, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, and pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander, and to remain seconded ; Captain W K H Campbell, Double Company-Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, and pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander ; Captain R J Cuming, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major C W Somerset promoted and seconded.

Captain W K H Campbell, 4th Double Company Commander, and pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander ; Captain R J Cuming, Double Company Officer, and pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander ; and Lieutenant J S Hooker, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain W C Black, seconded.

Major F. C. Laing, 2nd Double Company Commander, and pro tem. 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain R. J. Cuming, "pro tem." 3rd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. B. W. Richardson on leave, or until further orders.

124th Baluchistan Infantry.—Captain C. H. K. Chauncy, to be officiating 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H. F. Walters granted eight months' combined leave out of India, or until further orders.

128th Pioneers.—Major L. M. Foster, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in Command during the absence on leave, out of India, of Major J. C. Hollway, or until further orders.

1st Class Assistant Surgeon G. R. Haines, I. S. M. D., from the station Hospital, Jubbulpore, to the sub-medical charge Station Hospital, Neemuch.

1st Class Assistant Surgeon L. M. Cabral, I. S. M. D., from the sub-medical charge of Station Hospital, Neemuch, to the sub-medical charge of Section Hospital, Ahmednagar.

2nd Class Assistant Surgeon G. R. Chamarett, I. S. M. D., from the Station Hospital, Mhow, to the sub-medical charge of Station Hospital, Ahmedabad.

The following appointment is made with the concurrence of the Lieutenant-General Commanding 9th (Secunderabad) Division :—Captain H. G. S. Costley, 79th Carnatic Infantry, to be Assistant Inspectot, Army Signalling, Southern Circle, for the season 1905-1906.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters the following transfer is ordered :—Captain W. J. Oates, Supply and Transport Officer, from Nasirabad to Secunderabad.

The following porting is ordered :—Lieutenant V. N. Lockett, 66th Battery, Royal Field Artillery to 18th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers have qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2nd-Lieutenant K S Robertson, 2nd-Lieutenant J R Boothby, and 2nd-Lieutenant F I O Brickmann—2nd Battalion, Royal Scots ; 2nd-Lieutenant S S Whitaker, 2nd-Lieutenant J F Grahame, 2nd-Lieutenant L A F Cane, and 2nd-Lieutenant G H Goff,—2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment ; 2nd-Lieutenant J A H Britton, attached 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the tests for Final Retention in the Indian Army :—Lieutenant J P Thompson, 35th Scinde Horse ; Lieutenant J Sterndale-Bennett, 107th Pioneers ; Lieutenant C T Davis, 107th Pioneers and Lieutenant J C Gretton, 126th Baluchristan Infantry.

The following Royal Garrison Artillery reliefs for 1905-06 affecting the Western Command have been sanctioned by the Government of India :—No. 82 Company to Attock, No. 59 Company to Quetta.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to duty :—Captain C. D. Duxbury, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse. Captain A. F. Hislop, 35th Scinde and Horse, Lieutenant G. D. Wright, 98th Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave :—Captain D. I. M. Macaulay, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers, for two weeks, on private affairs. Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. P. Burn, 33rd Punjabis, for six months, on medical certificate. Major J. C. Keown, 123rd Outram's Rifles, for four months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer is granted combined leave out of India, on private affairs, for three months (including sixty days' privilege leave). Personal Staff.—Lieutenant Lord A. S. Montgomerie Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General Commanding Western Command.

GENERAL.

Major Tremayne, 13th Hussars, is permitted to retire.

Lieutenant Chisholm, Scottish Rifles, resigns his commission.

Approval has been given to the transfer of Lieutenant Lord Innes-Ker, 1st Royal Dragoons, to the Royal Horse Guards.

Lieutenant Hawkins, Royal Sussex Regiment, is posted to the 25th Cavalry on appointment to the Indian Army.

Captain Ricketts, 62nd Punjabis, and Captain Sarel, 11th Lancers, are granted extensions of one year in their appointments as Commandants of the 26th and 14th Mule Corps respectively.

Captain Hill, R. G. A., has been re-posted to No. 62nd Company.

Captain Morris, 62nd Company, is posted to No. 101st Company, R. G. A.

Captain Biddulph, R. E., has been appointed Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Kirkee Arsenal.

SECUNDERABAD DIVISION.

2nd-Lieutenant L. F. Hepworth, Suffolk Regiment, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion on first appointment.

The following appointments have been made in the 30th Lancers :—

Major C. R. Elliot, Squadron Commander, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Wapshare, on leave.

Major E. A. Stotherd, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command vice Major Rawlins, officiating as Assistant Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General Commanding Western Command.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave out of India :—Lieutenant J. C. Metcalfe, 13th Hussars, pending retirement, Colonel E. F McSwiney, C. B., D. S. O., 20th Deccan Horse, for four months, Major F. A. Saw, R. A. M. C., for six months.

NORTHERN COMMAND.

Major C. Pritchard, D. S. O., Northamptonshire Regiment, is selected for the appointment of 2nd in Command of the 1st Battalion.

Captain R. Hill, R. G. A., is re-posted to the 62nd Garrison Company.

Captain R Morris, R G A is transferred from the 62nd to the 101st Company, R. G. A.

Major R Egerton, the Guides, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be granted him hereafter.

Arrivals, July 12.

Lieut. R. Jackson-Jellie, Ordinary Department, on duty, from Poona.

Lieut. R. Malone, 4th Rajputs, on leave from Malakand.

Major T. G. Lavie, R. A. M. C., on leave from Bellary.

JOBBERY ?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"Vigorous Daunt's" letter is particularly well-timed. Of course, when the public mind is disturbed with such weighty questions as the "Queen's Road Scandal" (sic) "Cremation for Parsees," and "Should Europeans combine, ?" it is not to be expected that they can give much thought to a matter of this kind, even though it concerns every school-going child in this Presidency.

I am not concerned as to what firm secured the contract for the supply of Vernacular Readers. It is the manner in which the said contract was given that calls for serious comment. No tenders were called for, and the first the public heard about this mysterious transaction was when it was notified that the contract had been given to a certain firm.

Government tell us "they did not consider it necessary to invite tenders." It would save contractors generally a great deal of trouble if Government would give a list of contracts for which tenders will not be invited. Or, did Government consider the supply of educational books of so little account that it could be left for an autocratic Director to shower favours upon those who had treated him the best? Gratitude is a rare virtue, and it is a pleasure to note that the head of a big Government Department is not incapable of these finer feelings.

"Qui s'excuse s'accuse." The Government is evidently not devoid of a sense of humor. They excuse themselves for giving this contract on the grounds that the favoured firm can place at the disposal of Government the services of a Eurasian Inspector of Schools, who was bred, educated and employed entirely in the Madras Presidency. Here is a puzzle for a philologist ! We, no doubt, shall presently find Government introducing a number of Madrasis and East Indians from the Southern Presidency to lecture on Gujrati and Marathi in our Bombay Colleges.

I wonder why Government declined to publish the correspondence in connection with this affair. A schoolmaster friend of mine remarked that this refusal carries the stigma of suspicion and stands self-condemned. But I prefer to think that some of the correspondence may possibly contain a few social and domestic references, of a very private nature. It is too tantalising of Government to keep all this amusement to themselves, especially during this dull season.—Yours &c.

CIVIS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I sympathize with poor "Vigorous Daunt" in being done out of the huge contract for the Bombay Readers. His letter leaves no doubt as to how unfit he is for such an undertaking. The action of the Government, in giving the contract to the "fortunate firm," deserves the approbation of every sane person, this firm is one of the largest and most respectable Publishing Houses in the English world. The delay in supplying the "goods" is due, not to the firm, but to the unending requirements of some of the members of the Educational Committee whom nothing seems to satisfy, and who, in this respect, are related to "Vigorous Daunt." To say that the firm is "no nearer supplying the goods than they were twelve months ago" is a gross misrepresentation of truth. Sir, I am neither in the Government service nor that of the firm, and as I have no reason to conceal myself behind a nom-de-plume, I subscribe myself as

W. E. THOMSON.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ROVERS vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

Last evening's game in the Harwood League between the Rovers and the Parel Gymkhana resulted in a win for the Rovers by four goals to nil and was from start to finish without interest. The Parel Gymkhana playing with the wind in their favour in the first half kept their goal intact, but at the same time the Rovers attacked in a very spiritless manner, and though afforded several openings, were unable to take advantage of any of them. Their shooting was of the poorest description and hardly any combination was shown with the result that the game was a most ragged one. Changing over, the Parel Gymkhana who, one was glad to notice, have changed their goalkeeper, managed to repel all attacks until the last quarter, when their defence broke down completely, and the Rovers scored four goals in rapid succession. In spite of these reverses the Parel team never lost heart and twice succeeded in carrying the ball up to their opponents' circle where wild play threw away the advantage thus gained. Scores :—

Rovers	4 Goals
Parel Gymkhana......	nil

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Regarding Catholic education in the diocese of Damaun, permit me to observe that it is eminently desirable that there should exist an orphanage for destitute or helpless orphans. Not many years ago, three Catholic children of Bandora found their way to an American Protestant institution, which would not have been the case had a Catholic institution opened its doors to the fatherless and the motherless. In the Padroado Jurisdictions of Cochin and Meliapur, schools and convents have been established. This I have learnt from a very good source, but I cannot understand why the Archbishop—Bishop of Damaun has done nothing of the kind till now. The proposed "Plus X Fund" is heard not as a thing that is being shaped or worked, but as a thing conceived in mind, talked of in the newspapers and published throughout the length and breadth of the diocese—a diocese which contains rich churches and large parishes.—Yours &c.,

A CATHOLIC.

HONG-KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Bombay Agent of the above Corporation, yesterday, received the following telegram from the Head Office in Hongkong :—Subject to audit the Bank Dividend will be £1 15s. for the half-year ending 30th June 1905 ; added to Silver Reserve Fund dols. 5 lacs ; carried forward to next half-year, dols. 17 lacs.

The modifications which are to be made in Mr. Brodrick's Military Reorganisation Scheme are likely to affect a number of appointments. One of those in which changes may take place is that of the newly created Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories.

A distant earthquake, possibly in Central Asia, which appeared to be of considerable violence, was recorded by the seismographic instruments in both Bombay and Simla at three o'clock last Sunday afternoon.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Church Relics In France.

THE POLITICAL TONE.

INTERNATIONALISM vs. PATRIOTISM.

PARIS June 23.

Perhaps there is no town in the world where the curio industry flourishes as in Paris. Every back street has its old curiosity shop with an aged dame, framed by the doorway, lying in wait for the collector of artistic, and reputedly ancient trifles. Within, you wander in a maze of old furniture and crockery, historic warming-pans and Imperial snuff-boxes. These are the strands, light as gossamer but strong as steel, of the spider's web, and you, rash adventurer, are, the fly. When you emerge, much damaged in purse, after contact with the venerable "brocanteuse"—the lady of the curiosity shop is always venerable—you may have a moment of the exultations over your purchases, but such feelings are transitory ; they give place to concern at your own foolishness, when the expert you have called in denounces your bargains as so much rubbish. If, on the contrary, your confidence is strong within you, you will turn and rend the expert until comes the inevitable reflection—that perhaps you were, after all, deceived. If it is pictures upon which you have set your heart, there is still greater risk that you may be badly "left" by the astute "marchand de tableaux."

Sometimes, when the scandal grows too loud for stifling, the police make a descent upon Montmartre, and in some secluded corner, far from the inquisitive eyes of the mere passer-by, they come across a perfect factory of false masterpieces. They will turn you out a Raphael or a Corot, depending whether your tastes are classical or early French. One man I know lived (or, rather, he failed to live) by exposing the "trucs" of his fellow-dealers. He published at periods a sort of stud-book of all the known pictures of the world, relating the price at which they were sold and their history and origin. Whereby it was proved that many a so-called "chef d'œuvre" in the picture shops was merely an impudent imposture. But he experienced the fate of the prophet in his own country. He was without honours, and finally without funds. The other day, when I passed the premises where he upheld the banner of commercial purity in art dealing as long as his credit would allow, another man's sign read above the door.

Perhaps people like being cheated ; it gives them a little pleasurable excitement. Whether that explains it or not, it is certain that the dishonest art dealer is the reply to the dishonest purchaser of years ago. Just as the unscrupulous trader palmed off worthless goods upon the unsuspecting savage, unconsciously teaching him the ethics of the white man in a hurry to be rich, so the exploiters of other days are, in the third and fourth generation being themselves exploited. The book-boxes on the Seine are a living example. Years ago it was possible to obtain a real bargain there. The bookworm, greedy as a miser for literary treasure, swooped upon the priceless first edition and bore it away for a few pence. The news of these purchases was spread abroad and the bookseller became exceeding wary. To-day his caution is humorously exaggerated. You have merely to look a little interestedly at a well-worn tome and the riverine merchant approaches you and whispers a figure in your ear which is twelve times its worth. Even the peasants in hitherto unsophisticated regions beyond the ken of Paris, have developed a spirit of plunder out of revenge, perhaps, for the deceptions practised on them in bygone times. No longer may you secure a Louis XIII. clock at a mere song ; you have to pay, and pay well, for possession, and then cannot be sure of its bona fides,

At this moment the craze for relics is seriously exercising some artistic and literary minds. It has taken a strange turn, and, as usual, politics plays its part therein. The churches, and convents of this fair France are being ransacked by the curiosity dealers. Crucifixes are being torn down, tapestries cut from their panels, and jewel-encrusted cups for the altar sold into alien hands. What is the reason of this ? Precisely the threat of Separation and the dispersal of the Orders. The property of the Church is being realised to provide for the future, and the temples of the Catholic Faith are being turned, if not into a den of thieves, at least into a mart where sharp-featured men and women chaffer with the cure over the disposal of Christian furniture. Public opinion is considerably moved at this dispersal of religious treasure, much of which is crossing the seas to America. Cannot the vandalism be stayed ? asks Maurice Barres in an article of considerable force in to-day's "Eclair." He suggests that Parliament should intervene as it has done in Italy to prevent the exportation of objects of historic value. Presumably, however, the sufferers by such an interdict would be the clergy and congregations from whom the State is cutting off the wherewithal to continue their religious worship. The State would be the gainer, but, apparently, the State would not pay to retain the treasures.

The richness of Church equipment is remarkable in France—far richer than was ever suspected before the recent publication of a report embracing the information available in each department. The real artistic wealth of the country resides, not in private collections and museums, but in the churches: sometimes in obscure little edifices situated in the heart of a mountainous region, and quite away from the beaten tracks. In these fanes you come across a Madonna or a piece of enamel work, the value of which, if submitted to the auctioneer's hammer, might run to a million francs. Not the least unhappy of the results of an unhappy law is the liquidation of these works of art and piety that belong to the centuries, and the disappearance of the wayside cross which, rearing its arms to heaven, seems to express the aspirations of the humble and contrite heart. But no, says modern Republican France, it is the symbol of priestly domination, and must be suppressed.

The newspapers are full of the situation, and the political canard is in full flight. It is as well to state what the facts really are. There has been no question of formulating a series of demands to Germany. The document, occupying fifteen pages of foolscap, transmitted by M. Rouvier to Berlin, is a detailed history of the present position of France in Morocco. It lays down the principle of the integrity of Morocco, the independence of the Sultan, and the open door ; it cites the interests of France in the Sultan's dominions and the special position she has acquired by reason of recent treaties; it relates the policy pursued by her on the Algerian frontier, and, finally, asks for information as to the exact demands of Germany. Note is an important historical summary dissipating all doubt as to the intentions of France, if such really existed in the Wilhelmstrasse, and bringing all precedent conversations to one fine point. What are the intentions and desire of the objector ? It will be seen that there is no word in all this of a reply to Germany on the subject of the Conference. This country says neither Yea nor Nay. Indeed, as a high diplomat pointed out to me this afternoon, the answer of France to the demand of the Sultan will be given to him personally and not to Germany, which has no particular "locus standi." Some days will probably elapse before the reply is received to this courteous and diplomatic request for information. If, to quote the same authority, Germany does not respond to the Note in the spirit in which it has been dictated ; that is to say, if she does not particularise her demands, then we shall know that she has other designs at the back of her intervention. We have changed the direction of our foreign policy, because she claimed that it was hostile to her ; obviously we cannot do more without loss of national dignity.

The fact that the "writing stage" has been reached in the conversations between the Foreign Offices of Paris and Berlin already marks an improvement in the relations. The pourparlers, irritatingly vague and general, giving ground for the suspicion that there was no genuine desire for an understanding on the part of Germany, have ceased the real negotiations have begun.

(Concluded on Page 6)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AMENDMENT OF MUNICIPAL ACT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 11.

The Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations met again in the Council Hall, Poona, to-day, the Hon. Sir James Monteath presiding.

THE HON. MR. S. W. EDGERLEY.

The Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley in moving the first reading of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, said he should like to take this opportunity of expressing his obligation to the Government for allowing him to remain in charge of a measure on which he had spent a good deal of time and labour. The history of the Bill took them back to 1897. It was about that year that the proposals for amending the Bombay Municipal Act began to assume a definite form. For some years afterwards, a continued and a somewhat heroic endeavour was made to amend the Act, and by the year 1900, The Hon. Mr. Crawford, solicitor to the Bombay Corporation, had prepared a Bill for that purpose. But it did not go much further than the preparation stage, and in 1903 Mr. Harvey, the then Municipal Commissioner, pointed out that he was experiencing almost insuperable difficulties in the matter of enforcing drainage connections in the cases where gullies were jointly owned. About the same time happened the Sittaram Building disaster. In July of 1903, the Bombay Government communicated with the Corporation and suggested the introduction in the following cold season of an amending Bill, Subsequently in November, 1904, Mr. Harvey again wrote to Government and said that pending the amendment of the Act the enforcement of connections in the cases where gullies were jointly owned, the most important work still remaining, was at a standstill. On the receipt of that letter, the Government came to the conclusion that it was not desirable to wait any longer and that time had come to introduce a Bill for the safety and convenience, and for the health of the city. An order to draft a Bill was given at the end of December ; early in February it was ready, and at the same time it was referred to the Corporation for opinion. After other formalities had been gone through, it was found possible to introduce the Bill on the 1s May, and that was the Bill which was now before the Council. As to the matter of the Bill he did not think he should say very much, partly because the Bill would have to go through various stages in the Council. He thought the first reading of a Bill really meant that it was of a character which was prima facie desirable. The real discussion would first take place in the Select Committee, and then when it came out of the Select Committee, the details of it would be considered in the Council. Moreover, the Government had made the matter clear by submitting a statement of objects and reasons which was fuller than usual. They had also circulated the correspondence on which the greater part of the Bill had been founded. It was not necessary for him to say that these remarks applied not only to one clause, but all the clauses of section 46, which endeavoured to amend section 379 of the present Act and dealt with the subject of overcrowding. In 1898, a late member of this Council, for whom they all had had very great respect, Mr. Runchodlal Chotalal, put a series of questions on overcrowding in Bombay, and called attention to the fact that the same sort of thing existed in Ahmedabad. The Government promised an inquiry, and in 1899, the first proposal of the Bombay Improvement Trust for the chawls for the poor came up for consideration. The subject was inquired into by the Municipal Commissioner in consultation with Mr. M. C. Murzban. The results of this inquiry were placed before Mr. Crawford, who drafted amendments of sections, relating to overcrowding. These amendments in some measure formed part of the Bill. The subject was again brought up by the Improvement Trust in 1902, and in the following year there was a strong expression of public opinion that the amendment of section 379 was imperative. The question was again discussed at a public meeting which was held under the presidency of the Hon. Sir P. M. Metha, when Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, who represented the Bombay University in this Council, gave a lecture on the subject and brought together a mass of evidence which could not fail to interest any one interested in the question. That was the history of that clause up to the period of the introduction of the Bill. Subsequently he himself made further inquiries in which he was kindly assisted by the Hon. Mr. Dunn, with the result that he put on the agenda paper an amendment which indicated a suggestion which would be considered by the Select Committee, with a view to bring up section 248 on the line of public opinion. They would consider that amendment in the Select Committee very carefully with clause 46. In formulating the various provisions in the Bill he had always tried to bear in mind that it was desirable to give the executive of the Municipality such powers as would enable them to secure efficiency in matters which seriously affected the welfare of the general public. But he had considered for himself that in doing that it was possible that one's private interests might be affected a little further than was right. He thought that during the discussion they should remember that those interests were to be fully heard, and that it was their common object to produce a measure which would enable, without doing injustice to any one, the executive of the Corporation to secure to the general public that help, safety, and convenience which, he thought, they had a right to expect from such a responsible body. Before he sat down he wished to refer to some other amendments. The first of these was section 77 of the Act upon a matter entirely alien to the subject matter of the Bill, that had been introduced at the urgent request of the Corporation. They wished to have power to give further increments of salary to their servants after seven years of approved service. That was an amendment which had been discussed to some extent in the public press, and everybody was acquainted with what was said on the matter on both sides. The next question was as regarded section 120. He was sorry the Hon. Mr. Setalvad had gone to Bombay. It dealt with the case of Sorabji Bengalee Girls' School and simply intended that Bombay should in the matter of building grants be treated in the same way as in other Municipal towns in the Presidency. There was another important proposal which stood in the name of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta with reference to the election sections. He had privately discussed the matter with the hon. member, and he thought the object which he had in view was an eminently practical and desirable one. He had looked at the amendment, and he could only say he proposed to take necessary steps to deal with it in the Select Committee and carry it on the Bill. With these few remarks he proposed the first reading of the Bill.

THE HON. MR. VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey said that at this juncture he did not propose to speak at length on the several amendments that were proposed to the Bombay Municipal Act. Of course the representations of the Municipal Corporation and the Bombay Millowners' Association would be considered in due time by the Select Committee, He, therefore, proposed to refer only to two or three important clauses of the Bill, about which a great principle was involved and which, he thought, required to be gone into carefully by the Select Committee. The first matter referred to the height of frame-buildings Section 43 provided that no frame-building should be erected or raised to a greater height than twenty feet from its plinth level. Most of the members were aware that in the native town in Bombay, 99 per cent. of the buildings were frame-buildings, and these buildings would be limited to their present height. The house-owners would not be allowed to raise the height of their buildings if they were frame-buildings. This would be a real hardship in the case of such house-owners who would find it necessary to extend their houses in order to provide accommodation for their increasing families. Having regard to the fact that for years past, frame-buildings had stood the test, he did not think it was desirable in the interests of many of the citizens of Bombay absolutely to limit the height of such buildings to twenty feet, unless exception was made in the case of buildings which were erected on narrow plots of land.

THE HON. MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola at the outset congratulated Government for having introduced this important measure in the Council. He said it had been felt for a long time that amendments in the Municipal Act were necessary in various directions and as the hon. member in charge of the Bill had pointed out the first representation which Government received from the Bombay Corporation was in 1897 and as usual Government had been taking a long time to make up their mind as to the direction in which they would accept the Bill. There was one thing to which the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim should like to draw the attention of the Council and it was that Government took several years to make up their mind as to the directions in which amendment should be made in the important Act like the Bombay Municipal Act. But when they made up their mind and published the Bill, they would hurry it up and did not allow sufficient time to the Corporation who were directly interested in the matter. He did not wish to say that in the spirit of a complaint but he thought they were entitled to ask for a reasonable time for the consideration of a measure of that character. He knew that originally the Bill was proposed to be published in the month of February, and introduced a month later. He was glad that Government had given them some time to go through the measures. The amendment that were now placed before the Council were under five or six different headings. Under drainage heading legislation had been undertaken at the instance of the Corporation for the reasons which were explained in the opening speech.

He had no intention to go into the details of the sections but he took it in the main that some slight alterations would have to be made in the Select Committee. The next amendment was with regard to water works and as far as he could see that amendment did not call for much comment. With regard to set-backs, Government were carrying out the views of the Corporation and had amended the Act on the lines indicated by the Corporation, taking care at the same time to provide safeguards in the interests of the public of Bombay. Then there were two important items which had been introduced in the amendments and they were in regard to building regulations and overcrowding. In regard to both these items, action appeared to have been taken as stated in the statement of objects and reasons, on a strong committee appointed in connection with the Sittaram Building disaster. It appeared to him that these clauses referring to buildings and to overcrowding would require very careful consideration at the hands of the Select Committee and would require substantial alterations in the proposed law. Building regulations might be classified under two heads, one in regard to safety of buildings and the other was ventilation. He did not know what grounds that committee had in restricting the height of frame-buildings. They were ostensibly appointed for the purpose of finding out the reasons that led to the Sittaram Building disaster. It was well known that the Sittaram Building was not a frame-building, but was a masonry building and he could not explain how it came within the purview of the committee that was sitting to consider the question of that building to recommend that more than ninety or ninety-five per cent. of the houses in the city should be cut down to the height of twenty feet. Then this question of the height of frame-building would have to be considered by the Select Committee. At present the law provided that every building should be constructed to one and a half times, the width of the street. It was now proposed to lay down that they should not be higher than the width of the street. Referring to the question of over-crowding, Mr. Ibrahim stated that the law which was proposed to be enacted on that behalf was one which would lead to any amount of hardship specially to the poorer classes. He ventured to think that Government would act wisely in considerably modifying their proposed provisions in regard to overcrowding. He was glad that the hon. member in charge of the Bill had recognised that the matter would receive careful consideration of the Select Committee. With regard to overcrowding, it had been enacted to lay down certain minimum air space and superficial area of cubic feet. It was also provided that owners and occupiers would be asked to issue certificates in order that these certificates be correct, it was proposed that the Municipal Commissioner, which meant one of the subordinate inspectors would have the power, in company of Police officers to enforce entry into houses whether at day or night and that owners or occupiers would not have any recourse to a law court for damages or other remedies. It appeared to him that in a city like Bombay any measure of such drastic character was quite unwarrantable. There was one aspect of the question which he wished to bring to the notice of the Council in connection with the building regulations and overcrowding, and it was this that if it was proposed to work the sections of over-crowding as provided in the Act, it meant that a large number of people would have to be turned out in the streets. It was recognised all round that building area in the city of Bombay was very limited and that buildings in the city were hardly sufficient to accommodate the growing population of the city. That being so, it appeared to him that if provisions of this kind were enforced the inevitable result would be to turn out thousands of people into the streets. In saying that, he should not be misunderstood to advocate that the evils of overcrowding should not be removed; His proposal was to remedy the evils, but the remedy now proposed was worse than the evil. What they had to bear in mind was the limited area of building sites in the city of Bombay, and what they proposed to do. Did they propose to extend that area at this juncture? The whole Act contemplated further reducing the available area in which the people could live in the city. They were aware that the Improvement Trust had been specially created for the purpose of carrying out sanitary measures in the city and in the nature of things it was necessary that they should demolish a large number of properties and make wide roads in the city for the purpose of ventilation; and he asked them to bear in mind that as soon as the City of Bombay Improvement Trust took hold of the Nagpada scheme, the available building area within those limits would be considerably reduced, and when the sites were made available for building purposes again, large area of the original sites would be utilised for roads. Again one of the regulations of the Improvement Trust was that whenever an owner was authorised to erect a building, he should build upon two-thirds of the area and leave the remainder vacant. In addition to the large area that would be required for roads, the Trust proposed to devote a large portion of the building area to open spaces for recreation. In addition to these reductions, they were now proposing to restrict the height of buildings, which would further reduce the superficial area of the building space, which was now used for residential purposes. Then the third measure they proposed was that a certain number of people should live in rooms of certain size and that certain minimum air space should be provided for residential purposes. Having regard to these facts, Mr. Ibrahim asked the Council to consider what the cumulative effect of these measures would be, if undertaken side by side with the measures adopted by the City Improvement Trust. They should recognise that they should have to be exceedingly cautious so as not to curtail residential quarters. The remedy which they thought would improve to a considerable extent the evil of overcrowding, was the extension of the city towards the north. They thought that the area between Dadar and Matoonga was eminently adapted for the future extension of the City of Bombay. It was to be regretted that the efforts of the Improvement Trust had been blocked and obstructed by Government. The schemes were sent to to the Government about five years ago. The Government first wanted to sanction them in parts, and after two years of repeated representations they were told that the decision of the Government was final. They once more appealed to the public and went up to the Government again, and the latter eventually sanctioned the schemes as originally notified. Coming to the section relating to frame-buildings, Mr. Ibrahim submitted that the section would operate harshly upon the poor people.

SIR P. M. MEHTA.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta said the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim had justified that day a remark made by him the day before that he was the stoutest champion and apologist of the Bombay Improvement Trust. Mr. Ibrahim had complained that the Government had taken a very long time before giving sanction to the Improvement Trust's scheme for Dadar and Matunga. He (the speaker) regretted that the Government did not take the same long time before they gave their sanction to various other schemes which were placed before them by the Improvement Trust in the first instance. He did not think he could quite go with Mr. Ibrahim that the Government had taken a great deal of time to consider the Bill and did not give the Corporation sufficient time to think over it. He did not think that charge could be fairly laid at the doors of the Government. A larger portion of the amendments embodied in the Bill related to questions that had been considered by the Corporation over and over again, and a Committee of the Corporation had met to consider these provisions more than once. He did not think they could usefully discuss the details of a Bill like this at that stage. There was only one principle involved in it which was enunciated by the hon. mover of the Bill that day and which had been enunciated by Lord Reay, when the Municipal Act was passed in 1888. The principle was that while on the one hand they had to see that the rights of individual house holders were not unduly invaded, they had to take care on the other hand that in doing so the public convenience, the public safety, and the public health were not allowed to suffer. He was perfectly sure that the Select Committee would give the most careful consideration to the principle which was thus indicated. He could only thank Government on behalf of the Corporation for having brought forward this Bill in the form in which it had been brought forward. At first it was proposed to bring in a Bill amending the whole of the Municipal Act. The Corporation had a formidable volume placed before it. It was prepared by the Hon. Mr. Crawford, but the Corporation considered it advisable to ask the Government to bring forward such amendments only as were urgently required. The Government did well in taking up the suggestion of the Corporation. As to the amendment of section 77 enabling the Corporation to reward the approved services of their officers by means of increments, Sir Pherozeshah hoped that the matter would be carefully considered by the Select Committee. As to the amendment of section 120 relating to building grants, he said he could see a trace of the hand of the Hon. Mr. Fulton. He was really glad to say that the great zeal and enthusiasm with which Mr. Fulton had taken up the subject of primary education would soon bear fruit. As to the proposed amendment of the election sections he said he was thankful to the hon. mover for undertaking to put it in such form as could be legitimately taken up by the Select Committee.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Mr. Edgerley in replying on the debate, said they would have an ample opportunity of discussing in the Select Committee, the points raised by Mr. Vithaldas and Mr. Ibrahim.

The motion to read the Bill a first time was then adopted.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Edgerly, the Bill was then referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members for consideration and report within two months: The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, the Hon. Mr. G. W. O. Dunn the Hon. Mr. Leslie Crawford, and the Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley.

This concluded the business before the Council.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

(Concluded from Page 5)

That is a satis factory feature of the situation. Another is the public confidence felt in the loyaltyand integrity of England. No doubt exists that she will carry out her obligations to support France to the utmost of her power. That could not have been said a few days ago. In the opening hours of the crisis the Press showed great petulance against the partner in the Entente. The fabric seemed to be in a bad way and needed a considerable amount of propping. Assurances of British sincerity and oneness with France have been forthcoming in a hundred quarters—some quite unexpected, and, in consequence the most grateful. M. Andre Mevil, despatched by the "Echo de Paris" to London, has declared daily with no uncertain voice, that Lord Lansdowne, and the whole of the English people have no other intention than that of supporting France against the bullying tactics of her Eastern neighbour. The "Gaulois," not conspicuous for love of the Anglo Saxon, has editorially written in the same sense - that great organ of the lower middle classes, the "Petit Parisien," has been equally insistent on the correctness and unflinching rectitude of English policy towards France. Thus the three great estates in the country have been correctly informed as to the British attitude.

There remains the "Patrie," an organ widely read of an afternoon by what I must be called the unthinking masses. Its ingenuity in finding causes for disagreement with Albion (with or without the familiar adjective) would be amusing if politics were a mere exercise in humour; otherwise, it has its serious side in inflaming and misleading the common mind. But even the "Patrie" this afternoon, by the pen of Marcel Habert, who tasted exile with Deroulede for the part he played in the attempted coup d'etat, declares that England may be counted upon to side with France. Her fleet would inevitably destroy that of Germany, he says, if that eccentric Power should dream of pushing matters to extremes. It is a great point gained, this frank declaration of the enemy. "A tout seigneur tout honneur." That is why your afternoon contemporary must be enrolled, against itself, no doubt, amongst the witnesses for John Bull in the "cause celebre" France v. Germany ex parte England and Morocco. The public, therefore, has recovered of its nerves, and realises that with England in the balance it has little to fear from the enemy beyond the Vosges. The Triple Alliance which has often been invoked is evidently a very uncertain quantity, given the mutual jealousies of the constituent Powers; America is clearly on the side of France, and, there- fore, what has this country to fear?

The Socialist creed is a very real danger. Internationally it has this advantage: it robs the country of any desire for military adventure either in Morocco or elsewhere; but it is like a narcotic, pacifying yet insidious. In ordinary times it contributes to the peace of Europe; in times of crisis it exhibits the country in the light of a weak man of good intentons. The Jaures and De Pressenses, with their eloquence and great ability, and their power to move the masses have created a false atmosphere of peace and brotherhood—a mirage of Socialist ideals—which is suddenly and rudely dispelled. Unless France mends her political ways she will find herself, in ten years, bound and powerless and robbed of her strength by the Socialist spell. It is the very talent of the demagogues that creates the danger of the situation. The quick grasp of distinctions of parties, which is characteristic of the French mind, has made the army a hot-bed of political discussion. It is not a good "milieu" for the military spirit. Amongst the officers political division is as noticeable as amongst the men. The widening of the door to the officer class has had that result, amongst others. Side by side with the aristocrat and the Clerical is the Republican and the Freethinker. The two do not always find a common ground of sympathy. Yet with the defects that come from the bright and impulsive French nature are the good qualities of initiative and pluck, and a ready resource in any situation that make the French Dumanet one of the best soldiers in the world. There is none, certainly, to surpass him in spirit at the moment of action.

Yet the very pleasantness of French life, the close union of families and the division of property affording to each some sort of competence, is at variance with the soldier's career. The peasant shows no eagerness for expatriation, whatever the reason, and a war, say, in some French colony, would not evoke the same enthusiasm and the same response in men as the South African campaign evoked in England. The character is different. Literature, art, music, are so many golden chains to keep a man in place rather than to urge him to war. The fireside influence is predominant. The novels of Erckmann-Chatrian, which painted the joys of the stay-at-home, are said to have exerted an unmilitary influence at the time of the Franco-German war. They preached repose and not revenge. Nevertheless, one must always count on the national spirit, on the great swift feeling of pride and love of country, that tingles the blood of the Frenchman at supreme moments of his history, nerving him to great deeds and heroic resistance. And, whilst the English take credit for the training of Tokio and for the behaviour of the material in the Trafalgar of Japan, the French point with pride to the fact that many of the most successful officers in the army of the Mikado are graduates of the French military schools or have learnt their science from the French Mission. This is an excellent certificate for French efficiency. It is even said, on the authority of a French writer, that the German-taught officers have been the least successful of the war.

THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL MISSION TO PERSIA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

How the obstacles to British and Indian trade with South-Eastern Persia just referred to can best be modified or removed will be a matter for the attention of Lord Curzon's Government, when the report of the Mission has been presented, and doubtless proposals will in due course be submitted to the Foreign Office. Meanwhile, an obvious and urgent means of strengthening our commercial and political influence has been referred to by Mr. Newcomen in his interim reports to the Chambers of Commerce by whom he was commissioned. He has drawn attention to the insufficiency of the British Consular service in the Gulf region, and has pleaded for the appointment as Consular agents of men of standing, able and willing to use their influence in furtherance of British trade interests. The last two or three years have seen an increase in the number of our Consular officials in Persia from nine or ten to fifteen; but there is room for further progress in this direction, and also for the exercise of greater discrimination in the selection of agents; nor is the matter of their very modest establishments, when compared with those of the Russian agents, unworthy of attention in Whitehall and Simla having regard to the great importance attached in Persia to the external symbols of authority and wealth. The present time is peculiarly favourable for the adoption of all reasonable measures for the maintenance of the influence, political and commercial, in Southern Persia, to which its contiguity to Baluchistan and the confines of the Indian Empire gives us every claim, and which Russian diplomacy and prestige was tending to impair until faith in the might of Russia, and dread of its exercise, was completely shaken by the uninterrupted successes of Japan in Manchuria.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Shoothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste. it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

AFTER one disappointment which marked the opening of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, last Wednesday, on account of hevy rain, the Sports yesterday were gone through on the Marine Lines Maidan in ideal weather. The evening was cool and refreshing and drew a large crowd of spectators both on the eastern and western boundries, the latter being filled in the enclosures by a number of ladies and gentlemen, who witnessed the various events with considerable interest. At no time of the evening were the sports interfered with by climatic conditions except at one time at the latter stage of the proceedings when a dark cloud passed over but fortunately did not break.

The sports opened with a Tent Pegging competition in which about half a dozen gentlemen took part. Mr. Froome was awarded the first prize, he having taken two pegs in succession.

Mr. Phillips, our worthy Deputy Commissioner of Police, is quite an acquisition to the Bombay sporting public and his first appearance on the sporting field was very welcome. He is a keen horseman and his riding was undoubtedly the feature of the first event.

The following was the result of this competition:—

TENT PEGGING.

Mr. Froome	1
Mr. Phillips	2
Mr. Watson	3

In the Jumping Competition for Walers which followed, with only one exception the horses negotiated jumps in fine style.

The following is the result of this competition:—

JUMPING OF WALERS.

Mr. John	1
Major Fraser	2
Mr. Graham	3

DOG DERBY.

The Dog-Derby event was very amusing. The canine competitors were taken to a distance of about one hundred yards from the wining post in a line with which the owners stood whistling and shouting to their tykes. A couple of the knowing ones broke away before the start and careered in search of their owners. The race home was a close one and provoked much merriment amongst spectators.

PRE-RAPHAELITE STAKES.

In this event the riding competitors started in pairs, rode round the course and pulled up at two black boards where the lady judges stood. Having arrived at the boards they sketched figures either of birds or of animals. The hasty sketches in most of the drawings, done within the shortest time possible were very suggestive of grotesque figures and and appealed more largely to the imagination than to the eye. In one instance the competitors forgot their subjects and sketched something which looked uncommonly between an animal and a bird. The winners were those who sketched first a rabbit and and next a cat.

MOUNTED INFANTRY RACE.

The result of this competition was as follows:—

Mr. Watson	1
Mr. Griffin	2

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The Bay depression crossed the South-West Bengal Coast this morning. General rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, in the South of Bengal, North-East of the Peninsular, the United Provinces and the Punjab. Local rain has occurred in the interior of Burma, Assam and Bihar, and showers in Rajputana and Gujarat. Sambalpur reports 5 1-3 inches of rain, Balasore 4 inches Akyab and Dibrugarh 3 inches, Lahore 2 1-2 inches, Leshio, Sialkot, 3 Sirsa, Jhansi and Raipur 2 inches, Patna, Bareilly, Agra, Meerut, Khushab, Montgomery and Hazaribagh 1 1-2 inches and Minbu, Dera Ismail Khan, Multan and Gopalpur one inch.

The temperature has fallen very greatly in the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Province. The Bay depression will probably move North-West. General rain is expected to occur on the North Burma Coast in Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and East of the United and Central Provinces. Local rain is probable in the remainder of Burma, Assam, the Punjab, West of the United Provinces and East of Central India and Rajputana. Showers are likely in Gujarat and on the West Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali Captain F. Winiker, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Durban, reports having experienced strong monsoon and high sea. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, Captain R. J. Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, had fresh monsoon The French Mail steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat Captain F. Etienne, which arrived in harbour yesterdayfrom Noumea, encountered bad weather on the Australian Coast, her foremast fell into the sea, through very heavy rolling of the ship between Melbourne and Adelaide; nice trade wind in the Indian Ocean, and smooth sea until arrival in Bombay, slight monsoon weather but heavy rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	19	77	20	52	19	77	14	97
Wednesday 12th July	0	0	0	0	0	03	0	76
Total	19	77	20	52	19	[illegible]	15	[illegible]
Total fall to 12th July '04	27	70	28	83	30	45	23	04
Total fall to 12th July '03	55	68	39	57	[illegible]	62	33	40

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total Rain fall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 8th July:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Bandora	18	9	Wadhwan	..	...
Panjoo	14	86	Dabhoe	5	76
Valturana	13	43	Sevalia	5	82
Palghur	22	84	Godbra	13	88
Gholwad	12	26	Patri	2	3
Daman	19	80	Limkhera	10	74
Bulsar	12	41	Dohad	6	26
Nausari	13	64	Amargarh	10	3
Surat	10	32	Rutlam	5	58
Kim	10	60	Nagda	4	16
Broach	4	29	Rajpardi	9	3
Baroda	4	10	Bardoli	14	59
Mehmadabad	9	72	Nandbar	8	25
Ahmadabad	4	15	Nardana	8	81
Viramgam	1	35			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH OF JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen briskly at Delhi and Agra and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. It is moderate to large excess of normal.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly at Cochin, Delhi and Agra, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat, over the Deccan and at Neemuch.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature has been 5° to 9° in excess of normal at Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum, Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulipatam and Bellary, and 5° to 11° in defect at Sirsa. Deesa, Cawnpore, and Delhi, minimum 5° to 10° in defect at Sirsa and Delhi and 5° in excess at Ratnagiri, Karwar and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—23 station report rain to-day, the important falls being 2·54" at Lahore, 2·25" at Sirsa, 1·93" at Raipur, 1·90" at Jhansi and 1·01" at Agra.

Weather to the north-eastwards of Masulipatam appears to be unsettled. Local showers are likely along the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 30th June 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 10th June 1905— G I P Ry system.	5,42,762	7,29,359	69,8	7,70,982
I M R do	1,56,973	2,25,0[illegible]0	529	2,02,374
Total	6,99,735	9,54,449	4,204	9,73,356
Actuals for corresponding week ending 11th June 1904— G I P R system	4,26,964	6,97,391	2 78[illegible]	8,06,847
I M R do	1,74,720	2,49,108	444	2,06,590
Total	6,01,68	9 46,499	3,22[illegible]	10,13,437
Increase or Decrease G I P R	+1,15,80[illegible]	+ 31,968	+ 891	+35,865
Increase or Decrease I M R	— 7 747	- 24,018	+ 85	—4,216

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

With regard to the annual Budget of the Bombay Presidency, presented at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, the Rast Goftar remarks: The Hon. Sir James Monteath, senior member of the Executive Council of H E the Governor, presented at the Legislative Council yesterday the annual Budget of the Bombay Presidency. The Budget is the first of the new Provincial Settlement for which no period of duration is fixed. It seems to have been prepared with care and caution, larger grants having been made for famine charges, re organization of the police, primary education and the District Local Boards. There is besides, a grant of about three lakhs for the proposed Museum in Bombay, the corner stone of which is to be laid by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales soon after his arrival in our city. This was the last Budget presented by Sir James as Revenue Member of the Government since he is leaving us for good within a few weeks. During his five years' tenure of the high office he has occupied in the Western presidency, he has proved himself to be an able and a sympathetic administrator. A more independent and straightforward officer never sat in the Executive Council. Somewhat stern and unbending as he has been, he has discharged his duties with zeal, assiduity and a strict regard to the interests of the people of this presidency.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

The Gujerati observes: His Highness the Prince of Wales' staff for his Indian tour has already been appointed, and the programme of his tour also defined. Sir Walter Lawrence will be the chief of the staff. He has wide and intimate experience of Native Chiefs and Princes and of the people and is endowed with tact, discrimination and a sympathetic disposition. Though he has latterly been 'Curzonified' in some respects, his selection is a happy one, and we take it the future Emperor of India will get a truer insight into the conditions of the country than under any other guidance, and that there will be fewer chances of friction or fewer grounds of complaint than on a similar occasion thirty years ago. It is useless to ignore the fact that the country as a whole is still suffering from the effects of wide-spread depression brought on by successive disasters. But since mighty and ambitious Gods have ordained in their inscrutable wisdom that the great events of the century must be crowded into a single Viceregal regime side by side with awful misfortunes, we, the people of India, are all prepared to willingly submit to their will and do our level best to offer a loyal and cordial reception to the future Emperor and Empress of India.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Indian Spectator remarks:—Two questions arise in connection with compulsory education: Is it desirable, and is it feasible? The objection to the compulsion seems to be that there are many poor parents who cannot spare their children for education. There are various degrees of compulsion: if the attendance of the boys at school be required only for a couple of hours a day, if employers—where the urchins happen to be employed—may be persuaded to allow the children time for attendance at school, and if the compulsion is not exercised where the boys cannot possibly be spared—in other words, if the stystem be worked with a reasonable degree of elasticity, the hardships may be minimised, especially when the parents begin to realise the utility of education. One of the most important questions to be considered, therefore, is whether education may be shown to be perceptibly and tangibly useful. In many cases the utility may be easily demonstrated, and in many more education would be coveted as a social distinction. If therefore the law be worked with a certain amount of elasticity, albeit at the expense of efficiency, it may not be resented by the people generally.

THE KITCHENER—CURZON CONTROVERSY.

The Kaiser-i-Hind says: All India, of every shade of opinion, has now unreservedly pronounced itself in condemnation of the Secretary of State's Despatch on the issues raised by Lord Kitchener. That functionary, however, is reported to have observed, according to Reuter in reply to the question put by Mr. Schwann, that his colleagues in Council had agreed to the Despatch "nem con." This statement seems to be surprising and will need some further elucidation or revision. At present it looks more Brodrickean than anything else especially bearing in mind the further report that there was a "non-possumus" for the request made to produce the minutes themselves. It may be that separate minutes of dessent have not been indited but there was nothing to prevent members of the Council of India from embodying their views on the Despatch as a whole in their respective minutes Mr. Brodrick must have been painfully conscious of the substantial effect which the minutes of his colleagues might have on the House if produced. It is not surprising that he warded off the imminent catastrophe arising from a publication of the minutes themselves by a summary refusal. Here may be discerned the heel of our Parliamentary Achilles while attempting to make a gallant show in support of his own Despatch. We are of opinion, however, that the matter cannot rest here.

THE BATTLE OF THE BRIDGES.

Noticing the Government reply on the question of overbridges across the Baroda Railway line in Queen's road, the "Rast Goftar" states:—The Bombay public will rejoice to hear of the decision which Government have arrived at on the much-vexed question of over-bridges across the B. B. and C. I. Ry. line between Charni Road and Colaba. The Government is to be congratulated for coming to a decision with a cool mind and a courage all their own, without heeding the foolish uproar of a certain section—and a most limited and, therefore, a very insignificant section—of the public against the construction of the said overbridges. The battle of the bridges was fought in the newspaper columns with such vehemence not so much because popular opinion was so keen on the subject directly, but because it practically settled another question of much greater significance—that which contemplated dispensing with the railway line between Grant Road and Colaba station. This scheme, if carried out would have entailed untold hardships on the enormous population which inhabit the northern part of the city, and would have ended in over-crowding in the already congested portions of it towards the south. If the havoc of the plague is to be materially suppressed—if not entirely eliminated—the only effective way is to relieve the city of its congestion. This can only be achieved by increased facilities of communication and travelling between its northern suburbs and the central city. The abolition of the Railway line from Grant Road station upwards would have dealt a decisive blow to the relief of over crowding and which must be—under the present state of the health of the city—the primary end in view of all those responsible for its general progress and sanitary welfare.

The Kaiser-i-Hind states:—So the Queen's Road 'Scandal' so called has been given the quietus it deserved by the Bombay Government. No other result was expected from the extremely interested and one-sided agitation of a handful of persons who happen to possess influence with an equally selfish and one-sided organ of public opinion which now-a-days attempts to arrogate to itself an infallibility and omniscience which it does not possess. But we may leave severely alone this microscopic band of a few hundred white agitators to nurse in their own favourite clubs the snub courteous which the very authority to whom they confidently appealed has given them. From the point of view of the population at large, which never complained of any inconvenience of the railway standing in their midst these forty years, and which never has thought that the railway has come between it and its health, the decision which the Railway Board had arrived some time ago, and which has been now robustly confirmed by the Bombay Government, must be considered highly satisfactory.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The following passengers will proceed to-morrow the 13th inst., per Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer 'Ville de la Ciotat" from V. Dock No. 9 shed to Marseilles, &c.:—

For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Aucharles, Mr. F. Vinconneau Mrs. Marge and 2 daughters, 2 servant Mrs. Nigre and son, Mr. Hamed bin Larbi, Mr Aboud Ali bin Salah, Mr. Kervian, Mr. R. Bonace Mr. Lescix, Mr. Jagord and 2 children, Mrs. Friaut, Mr. Bonnel, Mr. and Mrs. Bessac and 3 children Mr Serin, Mr. Samson, Mr Quinton, Mr. Monot, Mr. and Mrs. Venon, Mr. and Miss Francis, Miss Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Aubert and child, Mr. Thuret, Mr. and Mrs. Belin and 2 children, Mrs. Merlin Mr. Aug. Thitaz, Mr. Luchesi, Mr. F. Bodeau, Miss Kerval Mr. and Mrs. Falaueli, Mr. Lyonnet, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Martin and 2 servants, Mr. Mornval, Mr. Georges Raveaux, Mrs. F. B. M. Williams, Mr. Whitechurch, Mr. Lopes de Silwa, Mr. Rob. Hamilton, Capt. A. M. H. Forbes, Mr. R. Brook Fox, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gill and child, Mr. Gregory and nurse, Major W. M. Bliss Major E. T. Taylor, Mr. E. H. Vibart, Mr. R. Haylock, Mr. R. O. C. Malone, Mr. Gardner Brown, Mr. Demay, Mr. F. Mears Mr. B. Parkes, Mr. R. Bagnall, Mr. Ord, Mr. and Mrs. Girard and 2 children Mr. Mc LarenA. D., Mr. M. Jadhava and Mr. Stratton Gurney.

For Aden.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Tyeb.

ON arrival at Plymouth of the P. and O. steamer "Arabia," from Bombay, it transpired that on the day after leaving Aden, one of the native crew, a Lascar developed signs of plague. He was duly isolated and was landed at Port Said, where four hours later he died. After the Local Government Board regulation had been complied with at Plymouth, the steamer proceeded for London.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

PARTICULARS have been published in the French Press of a plan entertained by the French Minister of Public Works for the tunnelling of Mont Blanc. This is the French answer to the Simplon Tunnel, and more especially, to the Swiss proposal to feed the Simplon by means of a new line piercing the Loetschberg, and so bringing Bern and the Oberland into direct communication with the Rhone Valley. This scheme would be very detrimental to the interests of the French railways, which have already lost heavily through the competition of the Saint Gothard; but the contemplated line, which is to start from Lons-le-Saunier, tunnel the col de la Faucille to Geneva, and continue underneath Mont Blanc to the head of the Aosta Valley, would be the most direct of all the routes to Milan, Piacenza, and Brindisi.

The Lake District has the reputation of being the wettest part of England, but this season it seems to have been the driest. Whilst London and the South have been flooded with rain and clouded with grey skies, Westmorland has had seven weeks of sunshine and heat. The magnificent weather has, however, had its drawbacks, as the long-continued drought has burnt up the pastures, the springs have failed, and the waterfalls have dwindled to mere threads. The farmers are in despair, but the hotel-keepers have reaped a golden harvest, and so far the season has been a record one.

The last act of the International Ornithological Congress on Saturday was to pass a resolution that a telegram be sent to the Commonwealth of Australia, requesting that immediate steps be taken for the protection of the petrels and penguins of the Auckland and Macquarie Islands. These unfortunate birds have fallen under the evil eye of the company promoter, a syndicate having been formed to supply the world with penguin oil. The Hon. Walter Rothschild, who proposed the motion, said that already 200 tons had been placed on the market—the produce of millions of petrels and penguins. Unless this was immediately stopped the whole of these birds would be exterminated. But this was not all: this nefarious traffic is being conducted with the most fiendish cruelty. To save time the wretched penguins are made to walk up a broad plank and hurl themselves into the seething cauldron prepared for their reception. Surely this calls for drastic measures!

Mr. Blathwayt was down at the Royal Normal School for the Blind the other day and in the grounds came upon a class engaged in composition works and one of the boys read his essay. It dealt, writes Mr. Blathwayt in 'Great Thoughts," with a recent excursion they had paid to St. Paul's Cathedral, and no sighted boys could have seen and observed and remembered half so much as did these blind children. We climbed to the highest point, read out the boy, and we greatly enjoyed the magnificent view of London spread out at our feet. This was a rather curious statement for blind boys to make. How could they appreciate the fact that there was a view from St. Paul's at all!

Dr. Campbell, the blind principal of the school, was appealed to, and he confirmed the statement: Why (he said), of coure, they enjoyed it. There one great desire when they got to the top of the dome was to see the Crystal Palace in the distance. Do you think I don't enjoy views? I frequently go to Switzerland, and I have claimbed Mount Blanc for the view. I have been to all the great picture galleries in Europe, and I can honestly say no one appreciates the old master more than I do. "But how? you ask," added Dr. Campbell. "Ah! that is the secret of the blind!"

The question was asked in this column the other day why there are so few marriages in May. A correspondent sends us the following lines from "Morley's Ballads," 1595, which she thinks may help to solve the mystery:

May never was the month of love,
For May is full of flowers,
But, rather, April, wet and kind
For love is full of showers!

It is proverbial that a day in June puts things in tune, and this, we presume, applies to marriages also.

The annual dinner of the Army Medical Corps, to be held this evening at the Whitehall Rooms, serves to recall the fact that the first regular assignment of medical officers to an army in the field was in the Peninsula, where Sir J. Mac Grigor, the chief medical officer and for thirty-six years subsequently Director-General in London, developed with great success the system initiated in a feeble way by Sir John Pringle, under Marlborough, of field and general hospitals. The Army Medical Staff dates its existence as an independent organisation from the year 1873.

At the present time the greatest ornaments of the English hedges are the wild roses and the elder-blossom, both of them flowers absolutely typical of the month of June. Our American friends, the "County gentlemen," suggests, ought to indulge themselves in a trip into the country, preferably the richer parts, such as Hertfordshire or Kent, merely to see the loveliness of the hedges in June. There are said to be a dozen varieties of English wild rose; but ordinary mortals recognise only two besides the sweet-briar—the pink wild rose and the white. They flourish best in the great unkempt, straggling hedges of meadow lands, such as abound in the Vale of white Horse in the Thamside meadows, and in parts of Middlesex. But there are magnificent rose-bushes on the Kentish commons, even so near town as Chislehurst, and Surrey is also well provided.

DEFINITION OF A "COOLIE."

THE interpretation of the word "coolie" within the meaning of the Vagrancy by-laws of the borough was raised in the Natal Supreme Court on 9th June.

A free Indian named V. G. Pillay, was arrested by the borough police for contravening the 49th by-law, which provided that any coloured person who shall be found wandering about after 9 o'clock p.m., and prior to 5 o'clock a.m., and not giving a good account of himself or herself or not being provided with a pass of his or her employer, will be subject to a penalty. The City Assistant Magistrate found the man not guilty, and discharged him, holding that he did not come within the definition of the word coloured person as contained in the Vagrancy Act, on which the by-law was framed. That definition is as follows: "Coloured person shall mean any Hottentot, coolie, bush man, lascar, or any of the people commonly called Kafir" etc.

The question was brought in appeal by the Corporation for interpretation of the word, "coolie." Mr. Greene, K. C., appeared for the Corporation and Dr. Nundy for the respondent, Pillay.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said the question for decision was as to whether accused was a coloured person within the meaning of the Vagrancy Law, and whether he was wandering about. There could be no question that he was out after 9 o'clock without pass. The other question was an important one affecting a large number of his Majesty's subjects in the colony. The Court was bound by the definition of coloured persons given in the Law, however incomplete or unsatisfactory it might be. They had to decide only whether the respondent was a coolie. When the law was passed in 1869 there were a certain number of persons in the Colony, who were known as coolies. The term coolie was, he understood, a reproach to Indians who stood on a higher scale than the people who were known as coolies. The Court had been told that coolies were originally Gujerati robbers, who subsequently became respectable labourers, and that the term applied also to labourers of inferior description, messengers, or burdens-bearer. Manifestly upon the record the respondent did not come within any of these definitions. He was a man of position, of property, and respectability.

Mr. Justice Beaumont and Mr. Justice Broome concurred.

The decision of the Magistrate was therefore upheld.—"Natal Mercury."

INDIAN HAWKERS IN PRETORIA.

PETITION FROM RESIDENTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

THE Public Health Committee of Pretoria recommended meeting of the town Council (a) that the petition in regard to Indian Hawkers plying their trade on Station Square to the detriment of merchants resident in that vicinity be referred to his worship the Mayor, in order that he may consult with the Deputy Commissioner of Police what measures can be taken to remove stalls on wheels, and hawkers, from Station Square; and to suggest that should such hawkers be upon railway property a communication be addressed to the General Manager C.S.A.R. upon the subject. (b) That the petitioners be informed that steps are being taken by the Council, which it is hoped, will result in hawkers being removed from Station Square. The recommendations were adopted.—"Pretoria News."

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For health beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

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Mrs. E. B. Choppell, Stawell, Victoria, sends us her photograph, and writes:

"I have been a nurse for thirty-five years, and I take great pleasure in recording my experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I have used these medicines in different parts of the world, both for myself and my patients. I have had great success with them, especially in cases of nervous prostration, impure blood, skin diseases, and weakening illnesses in general. I most heartily recommend these medicines to all sufferers from any of the above-named distressing complaints."

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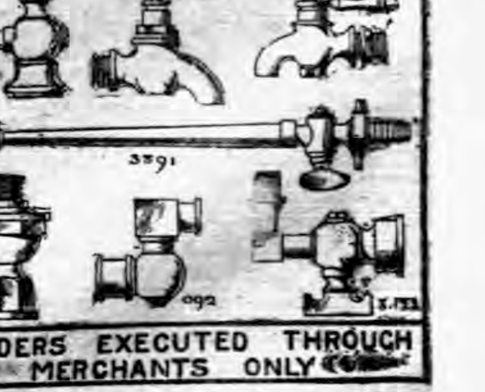

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PURELY PERSONAL.

The Princess whose marriage was the event of the week was recently described by a French connoisseur in beauty as une jolie blonde. Her Royal Highness is, in very truth, an idealised Gretchen, one of her great beauties being the masses of soft fair hair which she wears so simply drawn off her forehead, above her sincere and still rather childish eyes and sweet, sensitive mouth. Royal ladies, like women of lower degree, may be judged by their friends. Princess Gustavus Adolphus, the one British Princess to wed a future King for close on fifty years stands well the test. Her greatest friend is Lady Beauchamp the dignified, if youthful, mistress of Madresfield Court, the serious minded sister of the Duke of Westminister, and the daughter of Lady Grosvenor, under whose roof the Royal lovers spent the first few days of their married life. It was at Madresfield that the eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught elected to opend her twenty first birthday, and both the Princess-sisters have often been the guests of Lord and Lady Beauchamp.

The Royal bride is passionately devoted to her young and pleasant-looking mother. Indeed, the fact that the Duchess of Connaught was compelled to leave her children in England during her own and the Duke's sojourn in India, seems but to have increased the affection which binds her to her children. During the wedding ceremony it was touching to see how constantly the bride turned her eyes towards the mother to whom the magnificent scene must have been full of the most moving memories, for thus she herself, another "Margaret," was wedded. Only love, using the word in its good old-fashioned sense could have persuaded the Princess to leave her parents; but if those about them are to be believed, this Royal match is the outcome of a very sincere and spontaneous mutual attraction between the high contrating parties.

Prince Gustavus Adolphus is nearly a year younger than his wife, but he looks far older, and he proved in this matter of his marriage that he had a strong will of his own. It is well-known in Sweden that when starting on his grand tour he was enjoined "Not to marry for money," but to go where money was;" and in Germany several well-dowered Princesses came across the future King in that odd "accidental" fashion which is modern Royalty's concession to weak human nature. Tall, well-built, French in his charm of manner, and yet serious withal, the Prince had everything in his favour, but he left Germany fancy free.

His Royal Highness can boast of being the exception which proves the rule, for he brought something very good out of Africa. There, when actually on his way to the Upper Nile, he met, wooed, and won his future wife. The Pyramids have seen the beginning of many a life romance, and the Sphinxes have gazed with unblinking eyes at innumerable lovers but never, so far, at the wooing of a Royal maiden by a King to be. How little the whole affair was premeditated was shown by the fact that the Prince's tour in Upper Egypt had been elaborately arranged, and that the traveller's plans were all entirely altered after the betrothal was made public.

The fair Princess will have need of one supreme quality, and that rarely mentioned as being the most important of all. "Tact" will, in the position she is about to occupy, take the place of almost every virtue, for it is the only one lacking—this should, perhaps be only whispered—in the Swedish Royal family. Tact to conciliate those ladies, all older than herself, who stand to her young bridegroom in the relation of grand-dame, mother and aunt; tact to show sympathy with the strong religious clique by whom some say the Court at Stockholm is governed, while yet recognising the human longing for innocent amusement displayed by that section of the Swedish nobility who long to welcome the British Princess, who may bring joy and laughter in her train. Tact, last of all to show all those about her that she is ready to love her adopted country with all her heart, and to put its interests beyond those of her own native land.

The Prime Minister, following his usual inclination spent the Whitsun holiday golfing, and on the Bank holiday was caught by some pleased and curious dwellers in the NewForest in the midst of an alfresco tea on the grass. The Premier drove up to some picturesque golf links at Bramshaw, an out-of-the-way and remote village half a dozen miles from Lyndhurst, and leaving his motor made an inspection of the greens. Arriving at one, Mr. Balfour saw a lady and gentleman playing for the hole, and as they approached he removed the small flagstick denoting the hole, and watched the stroke with a keen eye. As soon as his shot was completed the golfer either recognised the distinguished onlooker or the latter made himself known, for they shook hands heartily, and after making a tour of the links together, returned to the car. In the meantime tea had been laid in a clump of trees, and Mr. Balfour, putting on a motorcoat, lolled hatless on on the turf while he took tea. At the conclusion of the meal he called a small boy who was passing, and, sending him to the waiting car to fetch his golfing requisites, presuaded the lad to act as caddy. In a short time Mr. Balfour was recognised, and one or two snap-shotists opened fire upon him. As he completed the course the rain descended again, but though he had left his coat behind, he turned his collar up, and cheerfully continued the game in the downpour.

Some years ago (writes Mr. Richard Tangye) I was returning from Australia, having as a fellow passenger Mr. Maltby, a member of Wyndham's company, who took a leading part in Betsy, a play which had a phenomenal run. In course of conversation Mr. Maltby found I was a warm admirer of Mr. Gladstone, upon which he told me the following incident in in his own career. The part which he took in the play required that he should come on to the stage, carrying a walking-stick. After Betsy had been before the public for some time Mr. Maltby observed a peculiar looking old gentleman in the stalls eyeing him with great interest, attending nightly week after week. One night as he was leaving the theatre Mr. Maltby found the old man at the door waiting for him. Young man, he said, you play your part very well, but your stick is ridiculous. This is the right kind of stick for you—handing him a magnificent Malacca cane, having a splendid chrysolite stone at top, in which was engraved an excellent portrait of Mr. Gladstone, showing the spotted neckties a little awry, as it often was. Now, said Mr. Maltby, you are an admirer of Gladstone and I am not, and I would like you to accept it. On one condition, I replied; that I may give it to Mr. Gladstone when next I meet him. As you like, said Mr. Maltby.

A year or two after I met Mr. Gladstone at Sir Walter Foster's in Brimingham and took the stick with me. After breakfast I told Mrs. Gladstone what I proposed to do and she took me to the library, where the great statesman was. Holding out the stick, I said: "Mr. Gladstone I have brought you a stout stick wherewith to chastise your enemies." Putting his hand to his ear, in a well-known attitude, he said: "Enemies! I hope I have no enemies." Taking the stick in his hand, Mr. Gladstone carefully examined it. "Is this for me?" he asked. I pointed out the necktie being a litte awry. "Yes," he said; "that comes about through my turning round to see the back benches when I am making a speech." "And it would not get awry at all," said Mrs. Gladstone, "if he would only allow me to pin it, but he never will!"

The Bishop of London recently consecrated the fine new church at Greenhill, Harrow, the funds for building it having been got together by the Vicar of Greenhill, the Rev. Thomas Smith, who is undeniably a champion collector. In connection with the raising of the funds the Vicar related this very amusing experience. He found that the Bishop had received £100,000 from the City and South London Railway in connection with St. Mary Woolnot, and he thought there would be plenty of time to get some of it when the Bishop came down and saw the new church. On Monday morning, however, the Bishop told him he had already voted £50,000 to another cause and so he (the Vicar) thought there was no time to be lost, and he immediately wrote to the Bishop, calling attention to Gen. xxvii. 38, which was; "Hast thou but one blessing, my father? Bless me, even me also, O my father." The Bishop sent £1,000.

People are wondering why the Earl of Essex has been seen at Buckingham Palace so much lately both at functions and in his private capacity. The Earl has never shown any disposition to be a courtier, preferring sport and outdoor games of all kinds to the stiffness demanded by high Society ceremonial. It has always required a very important function indeed to bring him to the Palace. But now all this is changed. Since the Countess prevailed upon him to become a London County Councillor he never misses a social function of any kind. The Lord Chamberlain, Lord Clarendon, has also had much to do with changing the Earl's views. Both are enthusiastic golfers, and since the Lord Chamberlain went to live at Watford close to Cashiobury Hall, the Earl's home in Hertfordshire, they have become fast friends. In town they are almost inseparable, the Earl spending much of his time in the Lord Chamberlain's office of Buckingham Palace. Now and again they disappear mysteriously, but the officials at the Palace usually know where to find them. The two golfers make all haste out of town, and in an hour or so are on Lord Essex's beautiful links at Watford. Lord Essex was until lately an enthusiastic follower of cricket and the more democratic game of football. When in England he would never be absent from any imporrtant cricket match, and from his place on the grand stand would audibly criticise every point of the game just as on the occasion of a championship football contest he would be heard shouting, "Go it, Sheffield United" or "Go it, Tottenham Hotspur" as the play of the competing teams would appeal to his sense of efficiency.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT.

"Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM.

"From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I con-"sider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug' Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

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"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
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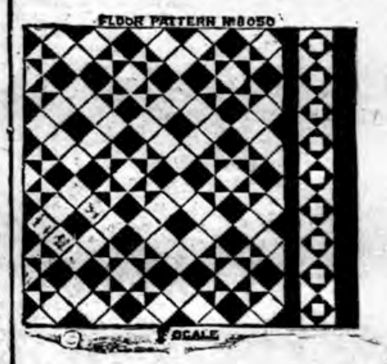

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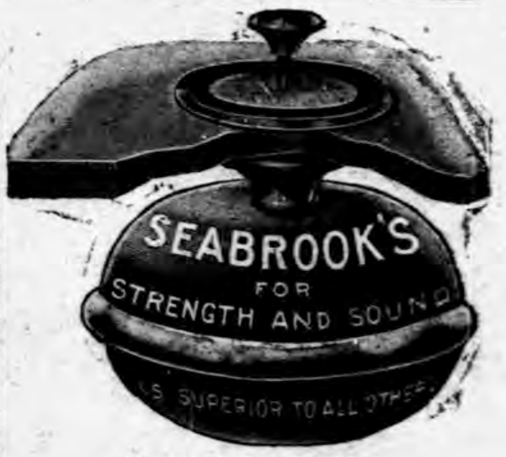

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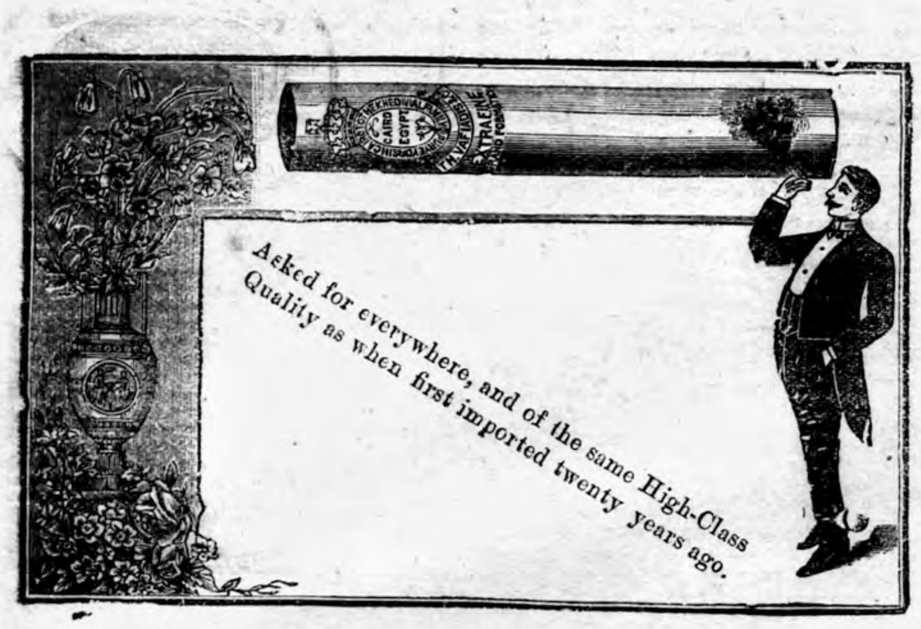
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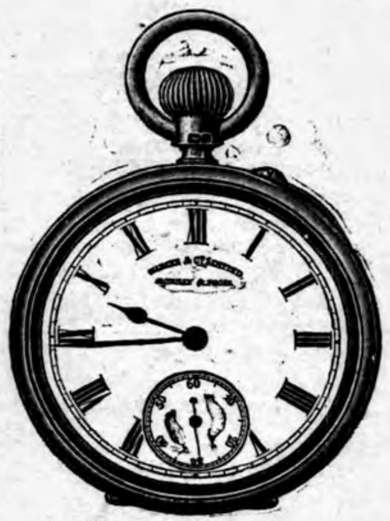

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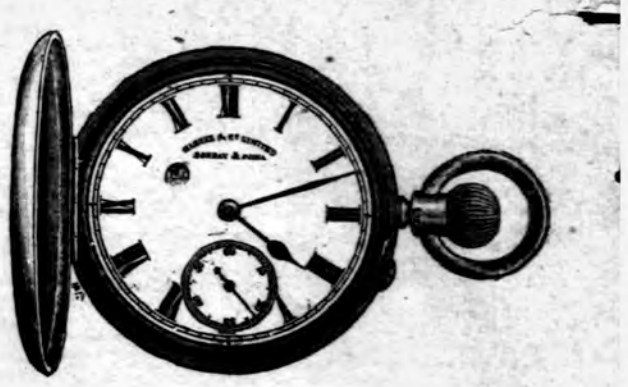

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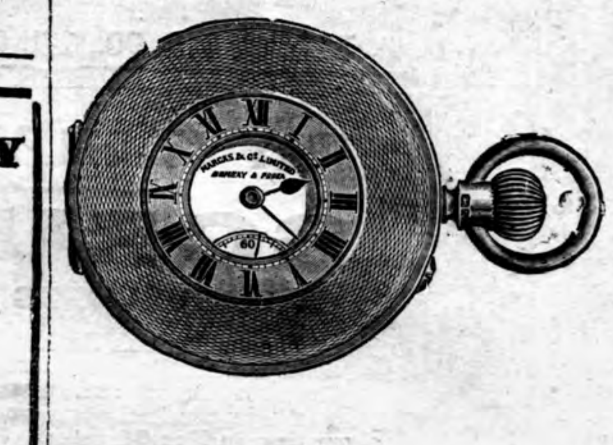

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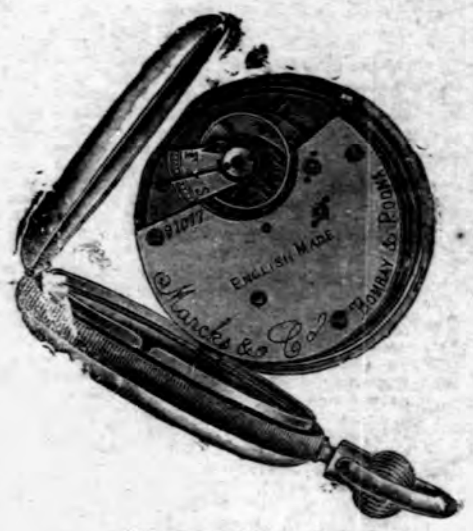

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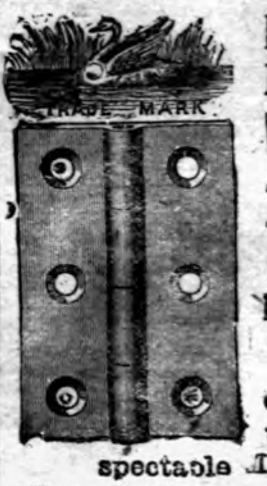

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